INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XV NO. 161— BOMBAY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 5 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

THE MOST STUPENDOUS AND LAVISH DRAMA EVER SCREENED!

The Splendour of France's Gilded Age—the Amours of a Court that lived only for Pleasure—the Heroism of man who served Beauty and King.

TO-NIGHT! **'UNDER THE RED ROBE'** THIS WEEK!

A Million-and-a-half-Dollar Mammoth Cosmopolitan Picture of the age when CARDINAL RICHELIEU Wielded Supreme Power at the dissolute Court of Louis.

ROYAL POMP AND SPLENDOUR—PALACE REVELRIES AND INTRIGUES 3,500 Actors take part in this gigantic picture headed by the beautiful ALMA RUBEN

An Immortal Love Story, made into a Colossal Photo-play of Stirring Grandeur

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	11th Nov.	22th ,,
Honolulu Maru	24th ,,	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ,, 96,560,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securitie
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D. *Managing Director.*

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:—AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON, Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the hole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand. "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulaer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000 } Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 }
1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80 000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

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INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

BENNETT & CO,

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

UNDER instructions from the Commissioner of Police Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 12th November 1927 at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Millions—Yes, Millions are waiting for Omar Khayyam and it is a picture worth waiting for!

Glow to it in this Photomarvel athrob with the subtle magic of the Rubaiyat—Splendid in Drama!

It proves that Orientals are human, too, and tells a story with a universal appeal—8 Gorgeous Reels!

COMING:—

TOM MIX in "TEETH"

"OMAR THE TENT MAKER"

Programme includes HAROLD LLOYD Comedy!

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD. Daily at: 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Saturday, and Sunday Extra at 3 p.m.

In a word, it's a cinemetic masterpiece, and one that our patrons will enjoy!

NEXT WEEK:—

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN

"The Three Musketeers."

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A MOTOR DRIVER, capable of driving Daimler, Ford, and Dodge Car. Only Gujarati or Marathi Hindoo need See personally between 5 and 6 p.m. BATLIBOI & CO., Forbes St., Fort, Bombay.
A R546

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in all parts of the country for the sale of our Miraculous Fever Mixture. Apply sharp UNJHA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY 1, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

WANTED.—LOCAL AGENTS in Bombay for Hosiery and silk goods. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Security Rs. 100 essential. Purisan Regd., Ludhiana.
A R533.

WANTED.—English or Vernacular knowing CANDIDATES both male and female to obtain M.D., M.B., L.M.P. Kaviraj, Hakim Hazik, etc., degrees and diplomas of the well-renowned and registered by the Govt. A. H. Medical College Aligarh, in a few months by correspondence. Special concession for private practitioners. For prospectus apply to:—THE SECRETARY, A. H. Medical College, Aligarh.
A. R534.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

GRAND OPPORTUNITY—Winter season approaching, wanted reliable influential and hard working CANVASSERS, to fresh the sale of our well-known and high class Hosiery manufactured goods security Rs. 70/ cash against sample set woollen, cotton and silken goods, commission 12-1/2 per cent. or pay Rs. 60/ plus allowance Rs. 40/ against the guaranteed business of Rs. 800/ (pay and allowance shall be increased or decreased proportionately according to the ratio business) no allowance in case of commission. Apply sharp to Messrs. B. D. CHURANJIVA & CO., Ludhiana (Punjab).
A R548

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Intelligent influential youngmen, desirous of earning any figure from Rs. 100/ TO Rs. 1,000/ PER MONTH and upwards WITHOUT ANY RISK or much investment as our District, Taluka, Town and village representatives and willing to work on LIBERAL COMMISSIONS. Those having experience in insurance line preferred. Apply at once to Mr. B. M. ATRIYA Chief Agent, THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY, LTD., Nanjee Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
A 29473

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Piece Goods and Hosiery. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply SYAL TRADING CO., registered, "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.
T 29331.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fine	Rs.	95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT. —RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/- Ask for our catalogue please. S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

EDUCATIONAL.

JAMES BRANDON, American Ascotic of Poona, will arrive 1st, 2nd, 3rd of every month at Motabhoy Building, 146, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
M R520

APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students, prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yonsuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Musjid, Bombay, (3)
R507.

MEDICAL.

PRESERVE your Wife's Health by using CONTEX. The sovereign remedy for birth-control. The most reliable preventive against conception. Price per phial of 16 tablets Re. 1-8-0 V. P. extra. ANAND JIWAN PHARMACY, Agra.
P R536.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

LEUCORRHEA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th October, 1927.

No. 3682-M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL will hold a LEVEE in Government House, Bombay, at 9-30 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 13th December, 1927.

The following rules are published for general information:—

I.—The undermentioned are entitled to attend His Excellency's Levee:—

(a) Gentlemen who have been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court.
(b) Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Gentlemen, as above, are invited to attend the Levee. They should make their applications for tickets to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, up to the 22nd November, 1927, and thereafter c/o the Military Secretary to the Governor, Bombay, up to the 29th idem, stating at which Court they have been presented and if possible, by whom presented, and the year of presentation. This applies to both the Private and Public Entrees. Applications received after the 29th November will not be considered.

Note:—Gentlemen who had intended to be present but were unable to attend the Levee should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy before, or, as soon as possible, after the Levee.

II.—The undermentioned are eligible for presentation at His Excellency's Levee:—

(a) All gentlemen who hold a position in the Warrant of Precedence, and those who have been given courtesy rank in it for Viceregal entertainments.
(b) All members of the Imperial Services.
(c) All other civil gazetted officers of the first grade and others at the discretion of His Excellency the Viceroy.
(d) Officers holding His Majesty's or His Excellency the Viceroy's Commission in the Naval, Military (British and Indian Army) and Royal Indian Marine Services.
(e) Gentlemen who have retired from service and would have been eligible under (a), (b), (c) or (d), if they were still in service.
(f) Assistant Secretaries to Local Governments.
(g) Gentlemen who have received titles of honour from His Majesty the King-Emperor or His Excellency the Viceroy.
(h) Provincial Durbaris.
(i) Gentlemen, professional gentlemen and gentlemen engaged in business, and members of the Trades and Motor Trades Associations, who are proprietors or heads of the principal 'retail' firms.

The above will be presented by gentlemen who have had the honour of presentation at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court.

Gentlemen who present others must themselves attend the Levee.

Gentlemen who propose, and are entitled to present others, should apply to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy for a form of presentation which, after the necessary particulars have been entered, should be returned to the Military Secretary's Office addressed as in para. I above, not later than the 1st December, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy, when, if approved, tickets of admission will be issued to the presentor.

Note:—No action will be taken on applications received direct by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy from gentlemen who wish to be presented. Their names must be forwarded by the gentlemen who wish to make the presentations.

III.—The presentors must be:—

(a) For Civil Officers, the Head of the Department;
(b) For Military Officers, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District:
(c) For Naval Officers, the Senior Naval Officer.
(d) For Royal Indian Marine Officers, the Director, Royal Indian Marine, and
(e) For Gentlemen engaged in business, the Head of the Firm.

IV.—Admission to "Government House" will be by ticket only.

V.—Dress:—

(a) Members of Executive Councils and Ministers.—Levee Dress or the alternative official dress approved for them.
(b) Civil and Military Officers—Levee Dress. Service Dress may be worn by those Military Officers not in possession of Levee Dress. (Cocked hats and helmets should not be taken to the Levee).
(c) Clergymen, being University graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status and not entitled to wear uniform, will appear in such robes or gowns.
(d) Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, or robes or gowns, will appear in full Court Dress, or the alternative court dress or evening dress

The alternative court dress is:—

An ordinary black evening Dress Coat: white Evening Dress waistcoat; breeches of plain black evening dress material or stockinet, with three small black cloth or silk buttons, and small jet or black buckles at the knee; black silk hose; plain court shoes with bows, no buckles; white evening dress bow necktie.

The evening dress is:—Trousers; tail coat; white tie; black waistcoat; patent leather Oxford shoes, or pumps.

(e) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed above will wear Choga, Aba or Jubba and Chapkan, Chilta, Saya or Kaba with trousers and their distinctive national head dress, or the ceremonial dress approved for the class by the Local Government.
(f) In the case of Bengali gentlemen the head dress should be a Pugree generally known as Shamla or Mouratta and not a brimless cap.
(g) In the case of Burmese gentlemen the head dress should be a white fillet, the hair being dressed in a top knot.
(h) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed in (b) (c) or (d) should not remove their head dress when they pass His Excellency.
(i) Medals.—Miniature medals should be worn with evening dress and court dress.

Orders, decorations and medals should be worn with Levee Dress and service dress.

At the Viceregal Court only patent leather boots or shoes of an English pattern are allowed to be worn, except in the case of Indian Military Officers who wear the particular style of boot or shoe which forms part of their uniform.

Note.—Envelopes of all letters in connection with the Levee should be marked "Levee."

By Command,
C. O. HARVEY, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
29481

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

THE New Session for the FIRST CLASS Wiremen's apprentice classes commences on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1927. Classes will be held on Friday evenings from 7 to 9 p.m. at the premises of the New Bombay High School, Girgaon Road, near Princess Street. Course of six months. Fees Rs. 25 payable in advance at this Institute. Further particulars on application.

A. J. TURNER,
Principal and Secretary.
29480

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 7th December, 1927, at 12 noon, about 142 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in public auction at Fraserpet. For further particulars apply to:—

THE CHIEF FOREST OFFICER,
Coorg,
Mercara P. O.
29462

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Disinfectants (fluid and powder) for delivery in 4 instalments during the year 1928-29.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 1st December, 1927. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tenders for Disinfectants."

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Re. 1. Tender forms will not be sent by V. P.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E MAVJI,
Storekeeper.

DeLisle Road,
Opp. Garden Bridge,
Bombay No. 11.
29484

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Company will be held at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 19th day of November, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

(1) To receive the Directors' Report and to adopt the audited accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1927.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Dr. V. N. Rege and Mr. H. K. Rao who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(3) To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
V. B. GORAY,
Managing Director.
29482

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT of INDIA
POST OFFICE
Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 8-0-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 4½ per cent.
Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED
WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING **10,000** Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT
AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 1920, you need not cash it after five years. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT another five years because you will obtain Rs. 13 instead of Rs. 10 and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of Vithaldas Kanji and Babu Kanji, minors,

and

In the Matter of a Suit No. 1721 of 1927, wherein Hariram Jethabhai and others are plaintiffs, and Amratlal Amerchand and others, including the said minors, are defendants.

Hariram Jethabhai ..... Petitioner.

To,

(1) VITHALDAS KANJI,
(2) BABU KANJI,

and

(3) DEVSI GOPALJI, paternal grandfather and natural guardian of the minors abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs in the above suit will apply to this Court to have Devsi Gopalji or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian of the suit for the said minor defendants and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 11th day of November, 1927, proceed to appoint the said Devsi Gopalji or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29486

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on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE DRAWING ROOM SUITES, MIRROR BACK CABINETS, MIRROR AND PANEL DOOR ALMYRAHS, TWO IRON SAFES ON STANDS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 4365 of 1921 (Satyabhamabai vs. Motibai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Mooltan Wady", Walkeshwar Road, opposite "Sagar Mahal", valuable household furniture consisting of tepestery lined drawing room suites, sideboards, mirror back cabinets, glass door almyrahs, bedsteads, marble top tables, glass door show cases, two iron safes on stands, easy chairs, chairs, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichund and Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs. Ratansi Hirji Bhojraj and Nanji Hirji Bhojraj, the pledgees, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms on account and risk of Messrs. Rai Badridas Bahadur and Sons:—

1 Necklace with 56 diamonds and a clasp of small 5 diamonds.

1 Pendant with pink diamond in centre and pearl drop.

1 Kelgi with pink diamond, 4 fancy coloured and small other diamonds and pearl drop.

The above on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

A lot of unclaimed articles such as gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparels, copper utensils, lamps, magnets, metal and silver watches, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned and on account of the Underwriters:—

1 case Pocket and Wrist Watch Glasses (191 gross).

14 Jars Chinese Preserves (Ginger and Chow Chow).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TELWADI IN VITHALWADI WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions ftom Mr. Harischandra Devji Raut and Savitaibai Harischandra Devji Raut the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Essoofally Mahomedally the Mortgagor and the Official Assignee of Bombay representing his Estate, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 14th September 1920 and made between the said Essoofally Mahomedally of the one part and the said Harischandra Devji Raut and Savitribai Harischandra Devji Raut of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Saturday the 5th November 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Telwadi in Vithalwadi in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay Containing by admeasurement 69 Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1457 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 1694 and Street No. 23 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by public passage on or towards the West by Sweepers passage on or towards the North by Sweepers passage and on or towards the South by Telwadi Street.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Thakordas & Darn, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Nanabhai Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

27-29, Hammum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT 31, NEW MARINE LINES, BEHIND QUEENS ROAD, FORT.

Of the rich English design and latest style highly polished very descent durable complete bungalow furniture consisting of automatic dining tables, chairs, dressers and large mirror back Jacobean sideboards to match rich leather and tapestry upholstered full sized Chesterfield suites on craddle springs one Morroco binding complete set, Encyclopedia Britanica 11th and 12th editions with home case, rich Jacobean and plain drawing room cabinets, glass bureau book cases, drawing room suites, card and centre tables, mirror back hatstands, pet leg tables, folding screens, roll top tables, office chairs, steel fire proof safes, electric chandeliars, Jacobean and plain single and double glass and wooden almirahs, chival glass and dressing tables with side mirrors to match, large solid zundah wardrobe, solid iron beds, marble top washhand tables, few pieces of blackwood carved furniture, steel and wooden meatsafes, copper boiler, steel ice box rich porcelain, China and best platedware, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BALES EACH CONTAINING 60 PIECES ARTIFICIAL THANA CLOTH SUSI OF PRESIDENCY MILLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction by order of Mr. Ratansey Kanji at his shop in choke of Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Fyam Jacob Fatall.

2 Bales 3Z and 5 Bales 2Z.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Peress Bros.

2 Bales 3Z and 2 Bales 2Z.

On account and at the risk of Mr. K. H. Hillel.

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J. S. MODY & CO.,
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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	To a
1927			
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,963
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x .	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,618
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA .		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

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xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
19th Nov.	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
5th	Nov.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
7th	,,	VITA ..	Karachi viaPort Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
9th	,,	BARJORA ..	Busren via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th	,,	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.
11th	,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
30th	,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

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Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m
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TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

A Rollicking Rip-roaring mix-up of brides, grooms, widows and inlaws.

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"BEWARE OF WIDOWS"
"BEWARE OF WIDOWS"

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LAURA LA PLANTE
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TWO MATINEES
TO-DAY and TOMORROW at 4 P. M.
NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!!

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IF TEARS WERE EVIDENCE, AND MONEY WAS DEFENCE

WHY SHOULD A GIRL SELL HER LAST SARI—— ? ? ——

She was an orphan— a beggar— picked up by a brothel-keeper—Money was offered to buy her chastity—but there was her true lover—a beggar—and they fled away.

And then there was a living Dream——

WHAT WAS IT ?? WHAT IT MEANT ??

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A melo-drama of love, intrigue, pathos and passion.

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The well-known star **Miss ARMELINE** is the chief star.

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Written by Mr. DAVE.

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THE INDIAN REVIEW

OCTOBER: CONTENTS.

THE QUEST (A Poem).
By Sarojini Naidu.
THE NEW CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.
By Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.L.A.
THE AUTUMN SESSION
By "A Student Of Politics."
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
THE INDIAN VILLAGE
By Mr. K. S. Venkataramani.
INDIAN STATESMEN
By Dr. Rushbrook Williams.
NEHEMIAH GOREH
MAXIM GORKI: HUMANIST
By Mr. S. M. Vanjari.
RECENT ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.
By Mr. S. K. Sen, B.Sc., F.E.S
RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
THE DEODAR: (A Poem).
By Mr. V. V. Chintamani.
PILGRIMAGE TO A SUFI POET
By Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH
By Mahatma Gandhi.
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
BOOKS RECEIVED
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
INDIA IN PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL
SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

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THE LATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE WORLD.

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LADIES' BALM is the safest and most harmless Specific for DYSMENORRHOEA or painful Menstruation: HYSTERIA: ABORTION; Sterility; AMENORRHOEA or absence of menstrual flow specially in blonde; mild tempered subjects; sufferings from cessation of menses (change of life); delayed and scanty menses with or without constipation; Dark, pitchy discharges; too early and too profuse i.e., simple or chronic Menorrhagia, Ovarian irritation, headache, stiches in breasts, spitting of blood, feeling of faint, sour taste in mouth, atttendant evils of Amenorrhoea viz ANAEMIA and TUBERCULOSIS: etc., etc.

LADIES' BALM, having corrected all menstrual and functional disorders, admirably cures, in a very short time, all types of LEUCORRHOEA and its attendant evils and as such it HELPS CONCEI TION. IT IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD. All sufferers should give this efficacious medicine a fair trial. There is no hard and fast restriction. Ladies' Balm is sold in tablet form and sweet to palate. One phial of 60 tablets at Rs. 3 only. Three phials taken together at Rs. 8. Packing and Postage extra.

Below a few lines from the golden opinions of the users of Ladies' Balm: European Lady, Asansol:—I am feeling much stronger and . . . . stopped. Mr. R. K. Jain, B.A., Lahore:—Ladies' Balm worth the money I spent on it. J. De Alwis, Esq., Penang:—It has acted well. Mr. N. A. Kataria, Kunjah:—Ladies' Balm has done much good. Mr. Lakshmi Proshad, Pleader, Arrah:—The general health has considerably improved as is evidenced by the conception. Dr. B. D. Lele, L.M.D., Arangaon:—I find improvement in the case of Hysteria under my treatment.

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Clothings, beddings shoes, umbrellas, books and industrial tools and articles are required for about 150 inmates at present in the Ashram.

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Honorary Secretary.
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POTENTALITIES OF THE RADIO

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS IN WASHINGTON

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Foremost among the events of this week which have international significance, is the opening in Washington of the International Radio Congress. Opened by President Coolidge and presided over by Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, it s attended by some 400 delegates, representing sixty nations scattered around the world.

Thirty years ago, radio was a device used by the ships at sea to send out an S.O.S. signal in the event of distress. To-day, it is in use the world over for purposes of entertainment, business, news, picture transmission, telephony and national defence, and experts agree that the surface of its possibilities has hardly been scratched.

And while from a comparitively insignificant origin—or significant only to mariners—radio has now become the biggest kind of big business and the most indespensible sort of means of communication and entertainment, it is curious that practically no rules exist by which broadcasting may be controlled or regulated when message-bearing waves cross the ethereal frontries of countries and continents. The first radio conference held at London in 1912 had an easy job before it, when radio was still young and a few simple rules were easily agreed upon by the representatives of the more advanced powers—public and and majority of the countries being, until then, either uninitiated into the mysteries of or merely not interested in, wireless. But the problems before the Radio Congress now in session in Washington, are far greater in magnitude and importance than anything the London conferers could have imagined.

1,700 PROPOSALS.

Washington Congress has before it between 1,600 and 1,700 proposals compiled in preparation by a bureau at Bernes Switzerland. They make a book of about 7,000 pages who may use the ether and how? Shall Government or private capital exploit radio communications? Can there be and should there be any censorship of the radio at the frontiers? How shall wave—lengths be alocated to prevent one country from spoiling the enjoyment of another country. These and hundreds of other questions constitute the agenda of the Congress. They will have to be discussed and so far as possible an international radio code formulated to prevent what must otherwise become a paralyzing chaos. In opening the Congress President Coolidge said "An instrument of such far-reaching magnitude, fraught with so great a power for good to humanity, naturally requires national and international regulation and control, to the end that there may be the most perfect order and the largest possible uniformity in its use and enjoyment."

Without doubt the mission undertaken by the delegates at Washington is of the greatest importance. For edging off from the more pleasant and bright side of radio utility, we face intricate international problems. As these lines are being written news comes from Bucharest that Moscow has been indulging in broadcasting criticism of Roumanian Government and urging the people to revolt. The Roumanian Minister of War, it is stated, has ordered a "buzzer" to be turned on at the Government radio station whenever such anti-Roumanian criticism is broadcast, thus drown Moscow. Whatever the truth of this report may be it clearly indicates the potentialities for "harm with which too, this latest boon to mankind is fraught. It is absolutely conceivable that without a binding international code, one nation might resort to violence to put a stop to another nation's hostile propaganda or criticisms. Wireless communication holds incalculable good for the world if properly handled and possibilities of incalculable harm if mishandled.

Comparatively inexpensive as a means of communication it can reach the most inaccessable and dark spots on the earth. Wisely linked with the press of the world, radio can be the medium of bringing people everywhere in ever closer union and serve the greater and loftier purpose of advancing human intellegence and understanding which s the fundmental foundation of world peace. Let us hope the labors of the men and women present at the International Radio Congress will be successful and the resulting radio code would be an instrument of good to the dwellers of the earth.

AGRICULTURE IN BURMA

NEED OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

The Royal Agricultural Commission examined this morning Mr. Dunn, Financial Commissioner with regard to the better financing of agricultural operations. He said that the extension of banking ideas among the lenders and of the banking habit among borrowers and of a knowledge and the practice of account keeping, would greatly improve matters. What was needed, was the bringing in of more capital into agriculture rather than the tightening of agricultural borrowings. No measures should be taken to control the credit of cultivators. The Usurious Loans Act and the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code for the protection of cultvater's remained a dead letter. The people interested, never asked for and did not know of such legislation. He suggested the abolition of imprisonment for debts.

A greater amount of capital and enterprize would be drawn to agriculture if there was a better return. Steps which Government could take, should include the revision of import and export duties and the abolition of those duties which tended to discourage the nvestment of capital in agriculture. Rural Local Self Government should in his opinion, be developed and extended.

DECLINE OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The next witness examined was Mr. U. Po Tin, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He said that he was not surprised at the declin eof the Co-operative movement, one of the reasons for which was the relation of official supervision which he admitted was premature. He also thought that enough propaganda was not being carried out. In his opinion, the main cause of borrowing, was the improved standard of living and consequently a higher cost of living without a corresponding increase in income. To this, must be added the higher rate of interest on loans for cultivation expenses. He said that the village money lenders rate of interest was 36 to 60 per cent. in cash and 100 per cent. in kind, that or the Chetty 18 to 36 per cent. generally on the security of landed property and jewellery while that of the Co-operative Societies was 15 per cent. on personal security and on an undertaking to repay puntually. The measures ecessary for lightening the agriculturists debt burden were (1) improvement in the production and marketing of produce, (2) encouragement of joint purchase of the daily ecessities, (3) reduction in the rate of interest by the formation of Co-operative Societies, (4) encouragement of thrift and saving and (5) the rigid application of the Usurious Loans Act and better facilities for the redemption of mortgages.

GRAZING FACILITIES.

The third witness was Mr. S. F. Hopwood, Officiating Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma. In the course of his examination, the witness said he was of opinion that forest lands as such were at present being put to their fullest use for agricultural purposes. Grazing facilities had been granted to the extent compatible with the proper preservation of forest areas. Unregulated grazing introduced diseases into the forest which affected both the wild life of the forest and the domestic stock employed in timber extraction and transport.

The examination of Captain Rippons, the next witness was not over when the Commission adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SHORTS TRANSFERRING TO DISTANT DELIVERIES.

New York, Nov. 3.

The New York futures market opened unchanged but declined 22 points on scattered long liquidation. At the decline shorts were transferring their sales to distant positions, which resulted in a recovery of 38 points for near months and distant months ruled quiet. At the advance there was renewed liquidation and prices reacted 32 points. The close was quiet but steady with a decline of 14 to 16 points in the prices of near months, while distant months closed at a decline of 30 points. Spot Coton prices were reduced 15 points to 21.15c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 14 points. Spot Cotton lost 14 points and closed at 20.96c.

The market is preparing to receive a rud jerk in prices on the 9th instant, when the Bureau of Economies of the Agricultural Department of the U.S.A., will issue a fourth estimate of the growing cotton crop. Messrs. Japan Cotton Trading Co. have issued their estimate of a crop of 12,298,000 bales against their previous estimate of 12,158,000 bales on th e3rd October. Thus it shows that the crop on the whole during the month of October has improved by 140,000 bales.

In view of prevailing idcas showing the completion of picking everywhere and on cessation of hedge selling, the sentiment is becoming bullish at present level. The mills are not showing inclination to buy freely and present steadiness is more due to oversold condition of the market. There is no reason why there should not be renewed hedge selling and long liquidation if prices improve at the coming Bureau Report. It is reported that the crest of the movement is approaching but the Statistical position does not bear any strength at present as stocks are increasing everywhere continuously. To err on the safe side we think it but to liquidate purchases and keep short moderately over the Bureau with a view to average if prices soar further as we presume the market has largely discounted the anticipated bullish Bureau.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 3rd instant:—

January highest 21.08 (1-57 p.m.) lowest 20.70 (11-15 a.m).

Reuter Ltd: New York early declined on Southern hedge selling but rallied later partially on covering and favourable Spot markets.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 3-11-27	3887000	5077000
,, Yesterday do	50000	72000
Exports to date do	2205000	2786000
Stock at Ports 28-10-27	2286000	2382000
,, Interior Towns do.	1097000	1162000
,, Liverpool 28-10-27	1019000	819000
Visible Supply 28-10-27	5323000	5089000
Quantity in Sight do	5756000	6652000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 5.

December	20.73—.14
January	20.76—.16
March	20.93—.14
May	21.05—.15
July	20.78—.30
Middling Spot	21.15—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 3.

January	21.00—.14
March	21.04—.15
Middling Spot	20.96—.14

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 3.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
January	20.82
March	20.97
May	21.09
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
January	20.76
March	20.93
May	21.03
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—	
January	21.01
March	21.08
May	21.08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 3.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	23,000
Day's Expots to the Continent	27,000

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 3.

Demand Bills	486.62

LIVERPOOL.

LONG LIQUIDATION.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm 20 points higher on speculative buying but reacted on heavy liquidation by bulls before the report. The market ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 7 points higher for the near months. Distant options ruled very quiet and closed only one point better. Middling American improved 15 points to 11.82d. per lb. and Spot sales were 7,000 bales.

The Empire futures closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points while Egyptian future ruled quiet and closed 3 points lower to 4 points higher.

Private cables show better tendency and return of confidence in present values, however there are some well informed houses who do not believe for substantial improvement in prices as trade is very reluctant to follow any rise.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Sentiment better on the belief that picking is approaching completion everywhere."

The following private crop estimate is to hand:—

Japan Cotton Trading Co. (Texas): Total Crop: 12,258,000 bales.

We quote the following extract from our Liverpool friend's letter dated October 19th:—The South continue very firm, and are not inclined to give way on the basis. The quotations for Middling Cotton at the Southern Spot Markets are relatively much higher than the New York "Futures" quotations, the difference in many cases being only 40 points above the South, whereas the normal difference should be at least one cent per lb. At New Orleans the quotations for "Futures" are about 40 ponits over those in New York, which also confirms the strength of the Southern markets.

Owing to the movement of cotton during October, prices are very often depressed at this period, specially when the crop is an early one. The height of this movement is now approaching, and contracts will become more scarce in the near future.

Messrs. Dreunan and Co. have received the following cable dated 3rd instant (12 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Think confidence is returning. Think market will go higher."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 3rd instant:

10 a.m.: Cold drizzling rains in Arkansas and Mississippi Valley. Weather much colder.

From Liverpool:—"Heavy frost in Arkansas Memphis district. Light frost has occurred in West Texas. Market declined on straddle selling."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"Poor demand Manchester offset frost news."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

November	11.17 plus .06
December	11.16 plus .07
January	11.13 plus .07
February	11.108 plus .08
March	11.09 plus .08
April	11.05 plus .08
May	11.06 plus .08
June	11.00 plus .08
July	10.96 plus .08
August	10.82 plus .07
September	10.64 plus .02
October	10.52 plus .01
November	10.46
Middling Spot	11.82 plus .15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Scinde Good	8.80 plus .10
Scinde Fully Good	9.00 plus .10
Scinde Fine	9.20 plus .10
Bengal Good	8.80 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	9.00 plus .10
Bengal Fine	9.20 plus .10
Oomra Good	9.35 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	9.60 plus .10
Oomra Fine	9.85 plus .10
Broach Good	9.90 plus .15
Broach Fully Good	10.20 plus .15
Broach Fine	10.50 plus .15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

November	18.14 —.03
December	18.32
January	18.50 plus .03
February	18.54 plus .04
March	18.59 plus .04
April	18.59 plus .04
May	18.59 plus .04
June	18.54 plus .04
July	18.48 plus .06
August	18.48 plus .06
September	18.48 plus .06
October	18.48 plus .06
November	18.48 plus .06
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	18.80

BOMBAY.

SPECULATIVE SUPPORT

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Following a fall of 15 points, the local market opened this morning at Rs. 404/ and improved to Rs. 408/8 on speculative support on reports of rains in Berar and Central Provinces. Sellers were cautious and quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/H.	404	408/8	404	408
Oomra D/J.	376/8	377	375	377
Bengal D/J.	336	339	336	339

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Liverpool opened unchanged and improved 4 points in later cables. The local market opened at Rs. 407/ and ruled steady on speculature buying by local Commission houses. Quotations at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	407	408	406/12	407/12
Oomra D/J.	378	379	378	378/8
Bengal D/J.	338	339	338	338/8

The Sewri market will remain closed tomorrow on account of "Kartiki Ekadashi."

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

November	236.40+1.00
February	245.50+1.30
May	248.80+0.90

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Thursday's Receipts	3,280
Thursday's Exports	800
Receipts from 1st Sept.	98,317
Receipts same time last year	78,478
Exports from 1st Sept.	112,650
Exports same time last year	62,637
Stock of Cotton on 27th October	238,242
Stock same time last year	266,089

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Bengal	338 D/J.
Broach	407 A/M.
Oomra	376 D/J.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Bengal	354	348	341
Sindh Punjab	352	346	339

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

100 Ralli Bros. Kalajin 372
100 Churbhuj Jeram Muktsar 358
100 Volkart Bros. Hathrus 350
100 H. Rambhagat Shegaon 377
100 Samjee Karamshi Hathras 341
100 Petit Mill Shegaon 383
100 H. Rambhagat Amritsar 350
100 Currimbhai Bengal 297
100 Forbes & Co. Bijapur 377
100 Moon Mill Sawjin Dharwar 390

READY COTTON QUOTATION

Bombay, Nov. 4.

	Ready	Delivery Mill Contract Terms. Nov.	Dec. New
Bengal Superfine MG	357		
Bengal Fine MG	350	+7	+7
Bengal FG MG	340		
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG	350		
Sindh-Punjab FG MG	340		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG	395		
Nagpur Fine MG	395	+23	+18/9
Yeotmal Fine MG	385/90		
Arvi Fine MG	385/90	+14	+11
Amraoti Fine MG	380/82		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	370	+6/7	+3/4
Mulkapur Fine MG	370/72		
Khandesh Fine MG	370	—1/2	—3
Muthia Fine MG	370		—5
Nanded/Purna Best Quality.			
Purna Average Quality.			
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality.			
Indore/Ujjain Burwah Sanavad		March	
Broach Fine MG		+13	
Broach FG MG.			
Westerns Good MG	400		
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia Fine MG	440		
Miraj/Sangli FG MG	425		
Compta FG MG	425		
Dholfera FG MG			
Kadi/Viramgam FG MG.			

SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	120

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. spot, Sellers 1|5-1|8.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Ready	21 7 6
National City	21 9 6
Vadas Motilal Native Gold touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 7 3
Kartika	21 7 3
Margashirsha	21 7 0

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Ready	59 7 0
London Ready	26 6 0
Forward	26 5 0
London, Shanghai.	
Opening	2 6-15/16
Closing	2 6-15/16
New York cent	57-1/4

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Kartika	59/6	59/7	59/5	59/5
Margashirsha	59/5	59/6	59/4	59/4

Double Options Premiums.

Kartak	0 7 0
Magasar	1 2 0
Posh	1 8 0

The market is steady but the tone is uncertain.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 127 3|4
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 124 1-4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 174 1|4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 274 1/4
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1|2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26|6.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26|5.
Tone of Silver:—Weak. India bought to cover sales. China sold. Expect decline to-morrow.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87 1|32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

3 months 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 7-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 month 2 1-2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 1-2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 5.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. .. 24|4|11-1|2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 3.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	26-3|8
Forward	20-5|16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 3.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-5|8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-11|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-7|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

DAILY COTTON STATISTIC

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 4th

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	--	708	1797
Central India		7365	6273
Barsi and Nagar		1401	575
Hyderabad-Gaorani		606	110
Berar	570	7516	1728
Central Provinces	6	2961	616
Total Oomras	576	20557	11099
Dholera	157	13071	2674
N.W. Provinces	1794	14739	2825
Rajputana		5483	5493
Sind-Punjab	353	5988	2943
Broach		2345	77
Ocompta & Dharwar		2339	5553
Westerns-Northerns		2636	6861
Cocanada		--	202
Tinneveily & Cambodia		6043	4203
Persian	63	2019	1879
American	--	18472	20831
Egyptian and African	235	4623	13804
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2		
Total	3230	93,317	78,478

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 27th O

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This yea	Last
Europe	483	63,066	
Japan & China	20	59,566	
Coast Ports	70	2692	
Up-country by Rail		13,097	
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		1232	
Total	503	13963	

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Bottled in Cognac

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PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, November 4.

Wheat May	7- 8-3
Wheat January	7- 8-6
Linseed May	10- 6-6
Wheat Ready Price	7- 8-0
Wheat Karachi Ready	7 -9-0
Linseed Ready bold	10- 1-0
Linseed Ready bold	10- 2-0
Teaseed (Dec.-January	13- 1-0
Gram Punjab A.M.	41- 8-0
Groundnuts	55- 6-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 3rd inst.:

	Cwts.
Wheat	7,464
Linseed	685
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	95
Gingellyseeds	820
Groundnuts	17,781
Castorseed	277
Rice	580
Myrabollams	671
Cottonseed	5,101
Gram	2,476
Jeowar	787
Barley	421
Bajree	956
Coal	4,387 tons

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Castors... Delivery May Opening 49/8, High... Lowest 49/3, Closing 49/6. ... Delivery January Opening 4... 4/5/3.

... Seeds Delivery February ..., Highest 56/11, Lowest 56/6,

... Exchange will remain closed ...ng holiday.

ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Nov. 3.

	£
.....	151,300,000
.....	21,300,000
.....	100,700,000
...urities ...	44,600,000
.....	60,700,000
.....	34,400,000
...tstanding	272,200,000
...o Liabilities	28.22 p.c.
...on. Confirming	

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 6,00,00,000.
,, Subscribed	,, 3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,, 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,, 1,15,36,676

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TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

4th November 1927.

Money.—Although the money market opened steady with rates at 2 to 2 1/2 per cent., easiness was later manifested with call funds passing at 2 to 2 1/4 per cent. The trade demand has again increased in the amount of about Rs. 200 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—Two months 3 per cent., three months 3 1/2 per cent. six months 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. and twelve months 4 per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 28th October 1927 shows a further decrease of Rs. 41.48 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 28,08,58,000 as compared with Rs. 43,40 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 34.20, a decrease of 0.86 per cent. under last week. Government securities have declined by Rs. 17.77 lacs. Loans, Cash credits and Inland Bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 50.87 lacs, Rs. 12.87 lacs and Rs. 87.64 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 296.38 lacs to Rs. 8.24 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 128.64 lacs to Rs. 72.92 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

The market for gilt-edged securities has been quiet dull, the bulk of the transactions being concerned with carry overs. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper kept steady at Rs. 76-5 and 1945-55 at Rs. 107-4-6. 5 per cent 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 101-12 and Rs. 103. 5 1/2 per cent. 1928 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 105-15. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930 and 1931, changed hands at Rs. 104-10 and Rs. 106, and 1932 at Rs. 107-4. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan was unmoved at Rs. 112-4-0. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan remained steady at Rs. 88-6 and 1931-37 at Rs. 94-3.

The very dull condition of gilt-edged market is doubtless due in part to the fact that monthly settlements are no longer permissible under the present rules. It is felt that with a reversion to monthly settlements an increase would be noted in business at stimulus would be provided for healthy speculation.

The total amount tendered for Three Months' Treasury bills was Rs. 3,85,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-14-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-14-3 to the extent of approximately 35 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was approximately Rs. 98-14-5.

The Currency return as of 31st September indicates an increase of Rs. 36.19 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 183.37 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have increased by Rs. 17.58 lacs to Rs. 108.27 crores and by Rs. 3.45 lacs to Rs. 7.30 crores respectively, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. Securities in India and in England are also up by Rs. 11.87 lacs and by Rs. 3.29 lacs respectively. The metalic reserve ratio to circulation is 79.25 as against 79.30 a week ago.

Exchange.—Sterling exchange has been generally steady due to a fair amount of cotton export bills appearing. At the beginning of the week there were sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-15/16d. and buyers at 1s. 6d; but as the week closed the selling rate improved to 1s. 5-31/32d. for near. There was some enquiry for bullion remittances during the week. On the whole, the market exhibits a healthy tone. The following are the forward rates:—Ready 1s. 5-15/16d, middle of November 1s. 5-31/32d, December/February 1s. 6d, March 1s. 5-31/32d, April 1s. 5-15/16d, May 1s. 5-29/32d and June 1s. 5-7/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation is again down to $4.86-13/16, but closed at 4.87-1/32. French francs and the Belga kept steady at 124.02 and 34.95. The Italian lira was unchanged at 89.

Gold.—The dull conditions which have so long prevailed in the gold market have continued this week although there has been a slight improvement of about 4 pies per tola to Rs. 21-7-9 for ready. The daily offtake is no better than 8,000 tolas while stocks on hand are unchanged at about 2 1/2 lacs tolas. In London the price of gold improved from 84s. 11 1/4d. to 84s. 11 1/2d. The quotation for sovereigns was unchanged at Rs. 15-7-3 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-0 for 10th November settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-7-0 for 9th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £22,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £98,100. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs 14,95,055 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £45,000.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of August last amounted to 863,345 fine ounces as compared with 851,861 fine ounces for July 1927 and 843,854 fine ounces for August 1926. The output for the last month is a record figure, the previous highest being in March last, when the production amounted to 860,511 fine ounces.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for August 1927 amounted to 47,288 fine ounces as compared with 49,116 fine ounces for July 1927 and 49,735 fine ounce for August 1923.

Silver.—The silver market opened steady and towards the middle of the week, buying orders for American account together with covering by shorts occasioned a rise in prices. Ready silver opened at Rs. 58-10 and continued to mount to Rs. 59-10, finally closed at Rs. 59-8. The daily average offtake has slightly improved to about 115 bars and stocks on hand have decreased to 3700 bars after allowing for a shipment of 2000 bars to Shanghai. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 2s. 6-9/16d. to 2s. 7-1/16d., but closed at 2s. 7d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week 26-3/8d. and 25-7/8d. for ready and 26-5/16d. and 25-15/16d. for foward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-10 and Rs. 58-10 for ready, Rs. 59-9 and 58-9 for 14th November settlement and Rs. 59-9 and Rs. 58-10 for 13th December settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £105,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 58 bars and Rs. 154,638 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £15,000.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Since our last, the yarn market has been showing a gradual improvement abround with a firm undertone, in sympathy with the further rise in cotton and also due to steady improvement in demand from up-country markets. Turnover during the week has been certainly larger than during the past few weeks and dealers have been trying their best to pick up several counts and qualities which they are able to obtain at cheap prices. In Indian Yarns there have been more inquiries particularly in coarse counts up to 14 1/2s and in two-folds on account of the approaching Cold weather and prices have improved by quarter of an anna per lb. in these counts and dealers have been inclined to make purchases in these counts wherever they a[illegible] do so, in anticipation of bett[illegible] in course of time. In Englis[illegible]ght the inquiries have incr[illegible] in two-fold Egyptian Y[illegible] Manchester are [illegible] er and no forwa[illegible] In Japanese Yar[illegible] much better and [illegible] done amongst the dealers [illegible] whereas the Import Houses have been able to make sales of only a few bales. On the whole the feeling is certainly better than before and if cotton continues to keep steady, demand will probably show a further improvement.

English Yarns.—Several offers have been on cables regarding twofold Egyptian Yarns, but so far the result has been disappointing inasmuch as the Manchester prices are much higher than the present rates for spot ruling over here for these counts. Stocks have been selling gradually but in single yarns the prices realised are yet much less owing to keen Japanese competition.

Japanese Yarns.—There has been a better turnover in Japanese and Shanghai yarns during the week on account of better inquiries from the up-country markets as well as due to the comparatively cheaper rates of these yarns. Import Houses have been able to make sales of only a few bales because the prices quoted by them are now higher than the dealers are prepared to pay. In almost all counts of yarns prices have gone up to the extent of 1/4 of an anna per lb. with a better tendency and inquiries have certainly increased from all up-country markets particularly from the South. In Mercerised yarns business has been gradually improving and offtake is no doubt better than before. Sampin have advanced in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange remained steady at or about 128.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—There is no special change to report except that the prices have remained steady. In spite of firm advices from producing centres this market does not record the expected improvement inasmuch as demand from up-country markets is very limited, probably due to the Artificial silk cloth prices being not realised in a satisfactory way by the handloom weavers. Demand from the Mills is yet poor and it seems a satisfactory demand will be in evidence in course of a month or so.

Indian Yarns.—owing to very steady prices of the raw material it has been practically impossible f[illegible] our Mills to make any sales of import[illegible] to the Bazar dealers at the prices suita[illegible] to the latter although there has been [illegible]ment in the yarn market during l[illegible]ek. There is yet a difference of [illegible] per lb. between the sellers a[illegible] and although it is expected th[illegible] meet each other in course of t[illegible] thing will depend upon cotton [illegible]ing the next few days and als[illegible] demand from the consuming ce[illegible] by the Mills have therefore [illegible] poor and the stocks with th[illegible] doubt been increasing, but th[illegible] tertained that the dealers will [illegible] full prices in course of time [illegible] further improvement in dem[illegible] dence. The consuming cent[illegible] show any inclination to pa[illegible] demanded by the Mills and [illegible] yet take much time before [illegible] able to make any sales of [illegible]

This outlook seems mo[illegible] although much more will [illegible] prices of raw material [illegible] few days, we think prices of yarns will not undergo any material change in the near future.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

4th November 1927.

The Principal feature for the week under review is the evidence of a sentiment of weakness and nervousness in sym[illegible] with easier advices from London, York and Java. Higher estimates Continental Beet Sugar and Java crops as well as increase in Sugar-Cane plantation area coupled with loss of confidence on account of continous weakening advices from Foreign Markets together with the abundance of stocks, fresh arrivals of about 70,000 bags during this week and arrivals to follow—all these tended to a feeling of case in the Local Market. Only during the close of the week, there seems to be some steadiness in evidence. Owing to low levels Purchase Enquiries Spot Sugar have continued on a fairly good scale and prices for Ready Sugar have dropped by about 2 annas only. Prices for Forward Deliveries show a drop about 2 to 3d. per cwt. Some business is reported to have been done for Java New Crop by some importing offices around 14sh. Karachi and Calcutta also report a weak Market. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 14-4-6 and Rs. 14-2-6 for Java Ready Sugar, Sh. 13/7 and Sh. 13/4 for September Sh. 13/7 and Sh. 13/5 for October Sh. 14/- and Sh. 13/8 for November/December Rs. 9/10 and Rs. 9/7 for January/February/March Shipment for Java Sugar and Rs. 14/8 Rs. 14/6 for B.R.B. and Rs. 14/4 and Rs. 14/2 for Beet Ready Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 42,940 Bags per s. s. "Begum" and 22,586 bags per s. s. "Risaldar" are estimated at about 2,70,000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—		
Ready	Rs. 14/3	per cwt. F B.H.
Transhipment	Rs. 9/1	per cwt. F B.H.
S. S. "Begum"	Sh. 13/4	" "
S. S. "Risaldar"	Sh. 13/4	" "
Shipment September	Sh. 13/4	" "
" October	Sh. 13/6	" "
" Nov.-Dec.	Sh. 13/8	" "
" Jan.-Feb.-March	Rs. 9/7	" "
Jamnagar C.I.F:—		
November-December	Sh. 13/10	" "
Jan.-Feb.-March.	Rs. 9/9	" "
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—		
Ready	Rs. 14/5	" "
Beet Sugar:—		
Ready	Rs. 14/2	" "

Tone:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

With further arrivals and continual easier advices from all quarters there was great pressure to sell by weak holders and speculators and in spite of very good demand for ready sugars prices both for ready and forward positions have been reduced by over 3d. per cwt. all round. There is some possibility of direct business with Java, but dealers are holding off and do not care to buy for the present. Small quantity of White Javas changed hands in October shipment at 13s. 7d. to 13s. 5d. and November-December at 13s. 11d. to 13s. 8d. and January-March at Rs. 9-10 to Rs. 9/6/6 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. Some Importers have done small quantity in January-March at Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 9-7, F. B. H. Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with very little business doing.

Java reported a very quiet market with free sellers and prices have been reduced by over half a gilder with fair business doing.

London Terminals reported highest on the 3rd quoting 13 10 1-2d. to 15 10-2d. and 16 3-4d. for December-March and May and reported lowest on the 2nd quoting 13 8 1-4d., 15-9d. and 16d. for same positions. American Terminals reported highest on the 28th ultimo quoting, 2-90, 2-80 and 2.87 for December-March and May and reported lowest on the 2nd instant quoting 2.82, 2.77 and 2.85 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O ready Rs. 14-5 equal 13s. 5d. F. B. Harbour stocks 270,000 bags.
T M O October 13s. 6d. F B Harbour.
T M O Nov.-Dec. 13s 9d. F B Harbour.
T M O Jan-Feb. Rs. 9-7 equal 14s. 2d. F. B. Harbour.
Arrivals:—
S S Begum with 42,500 Bags Java sugars.
S S Risaldar with 22,500 Bags Java sugars.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi.)

Nov. 1.

The business in Railway Shares has taken place on a fairly large scale and almost all the scrips have changed hands. The Sindhlights were placed at Rs. 142/ Cumdividend, the Larkhanas at Rs. 89/ and Uppersinds at Rs. 85/ with Scrips in demand.

The demand for Electrics continues and a large block of Karachi Electrics was offered and readily absorbed. The Hyderabad Electric is a scarce scrip. The Report of the Shikarpur Electric is just to hand and a dividend of 8 per cent for the year ending 31st March 1927 has been recommended.

Name of the Company	Present value.
Lights	142 0 0 CD.
ghterage	130 0 0
Jacobabad	80 0 0
	85 0 0
TRICS.	
lectrics	100 0 0
Electrics	105 0 0
NTURES.	
bi Dock Trust	111 0 0
MILLS.	
ur Mills	115 0 0
r Mills	110 0 0
ur Mills	100 0 0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

During the week under report, a fair quantity of Noonoodih Jitpur from the November/December shipment has changed hands at about Rs. 16/12 c.i.f Bombay. It is also reported that a steamer of Natal Coal has been fixed for November shipment at the price in the vicinity of 27/- sh. per ton c.i.f Bombay. Otherwise the market is quiet with very little inquiry [illegible] discharging Coal in the stream [illegible] S. S. Akbar Lodna Steam Coal [illegible] Girdharlal & Co.

[illegible]27 S. S. Siberian Prince Durban Navigation Choonilal Marital & Co.
1-11-27 S. S. Matheran Desh/Seeb/Poni. Andrew Yule & Co.
1-11-27 S. S. Baron Fairlie Bengal Coal Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo.
8-11-27 S. S. Ramsay Desh/Seeb/Poni. Andrew Yule & Co.
10-11-27 S. S. Marchioness of Hute Cardiff all large Choonilal Harilal Co.
15-11-27 S. S. Wynacre Northern Navigation Choonilal Girdharlal Co.
15-11-27 S. S. Homayun Witbank Coal Turner Morrison & Co.
20-11-27 S. S. Norman Monarch Natal Coal Killick Nixon & Co.
3-12-27 S. S. Zayani Noonoodih-Jitpur Gandhi & Co.
5-12-27 A steamer Noonoodih-Jitpur Madhavlal & Co.
5-12-27 A steamer Lodna Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex.Scales Darukhana.
Northern Navigation		
Durbar Navigation	27/ sh.	Rs. 21/8
Deshargarh	Rs. 17/8	Rs. 19/
Seebpore/Poniati	Rs. 17/2	Rs. 18/10
Lodna	Rs. 17/4	Rs. 19/12
Noonoodih	Rs. 17/	Rs. 19/12

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 3.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:
Nov/Dec. per cwt 13/9-3/4.
Jan/March per cwt. 13/11-1/4.
C and F Bombay:—
Nov/Dec. per cwt 13/11-1/2.
C and F Karachi:—
Nov/Dec. per cwt. 14/0-1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay:
Dec/Jan. shipment paid £8-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £18-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £19-12-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 3.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt:—
Nov/Dec. delivery sellers 28/10-1/2
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt:
Jan/Apl. delivery sellers 29/3.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 3.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Nov/Dec. shipment buyers: £16-17-6
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Dec/Jan shipment buyers £16-17-6
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Jan/March shipment Hull paid £14-16-3.
Linseed Bombay ton.
Nov/Dec. shipment nominal £17-15-0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, pe 63 lb:
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 49/3.
Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb:
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 48/6
Wheat South Australian:
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers 51/3.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:
November shipment value 50.

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 3.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-7/8.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 3.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08
T.T. Brussels on London	34.53
T.T. Madrid on London	28.58
T.T. Milan on London	89.14
T.T. Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	124.93
T.T. London on Prague	164-15

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 3.

	£
Copper English best Selected	62-3/8
Copper Braziers	71
Yellow Metal	63-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	22-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge ..	13-5/8
Tin English Ingots	259

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Bombay, Nov. 3.

With reference to our report of 31st October, please amend as follows:

World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton (for last season) for 4,627,000 read 3,869,000.

Total Exports from America (for this season) for 1,891,000 read 1,965,000.

Deliveries to Spinners (Great Britain) all kinds: for 720,000 read 742,000.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN MILL SHARES

SECURITIES DULL.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Cotton Mill shares opened unchanged and ruled very steady. The turnover of the business except favourite scrips was small. There was some covering in B. Dyeing shares which coupled with bull support rose to Rs. 1,060/ when scattered selling checked the rise and the prices closed Rs. 998/4. There was better demand for Simplex, Kohinoor, Madhavji and New Great. The sentiment of the market still continues mildly bullish and the undertone continues steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was good turnover in Tata Iron shares with fresh buying meeting long liquidation. There was some selling in Tata Hydros. There was good enquiry for Alcock. Bombay Steamer showed a small rise. Scindia attained a further high level. Shivrajpur and Bundi shares ruledfirm

SECURITIES.

There was very little enquiry for Government papers and the trading was dull to-day.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m 80/4
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 92/4
Central Co-operative Pd. (50 2 p.c. 27-4
Central (5) p.c. 27/4
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 82
Imperial (100) 1,142-8
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 355.
Union (5) Rs. 3|13.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 34/10
Central India Mining (10) 26/4
India Cement (250) 210
Katni Cement 250 (O) 185
Katni Cement (40. (D) 652/8
Punjab Cement (D) 9/12.
Punjab Cement (P) 14-12.
Shivrajpur (10) 51/12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900
Central Provinces (100) 5 1-2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 94-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-8.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77-8
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c 98.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107 xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142|8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1-2 p.c. 708-12
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 830
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 3-12 p.c. 139-6 xd.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 69/8.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. O (100) 1,080
Tata Power P. (1,000) 532/8
Tata Power O (1,000) 850
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Bombay Cotton Mfg (200) 25, 95, 325
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 545.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 865.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612/8
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25 560.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412/8.
Apollo (30) nil 6-4
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg (200) 25, 95, 325
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 996/4
Central India O (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 551/4
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-495.
Century (100) 492-8
Crescent (100) 207/8
Colaba Mills 138/12
Dawn (250) 80, 705.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 £. Paid) Rs. 0-14-0
Edward Sassoon (100) nil, 123|12.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 965
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 30
Elphinstone (100) nil 18.
Gokak Mills 133-12
Indore Mawan (100) 367/8
Indian Dying and Bleach Co. (100: 11 257/8 XD.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 50.
Kasturchand (500) 28/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 270
Lux Cotton (1000) 6,650.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 118/12
Maneckji Petit (1000) 1,772-8
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50 2020
New Great Mills 332/8
Pabaney Mills 200 283/12
Pearl Mill 250 596-4
178 Simplex 73, 185
527/8 Swadeshi 15
722/8 Burma 20, 22, 25, 23
108 4 Hydr 66, 65, 67, 1,085
139/6 Tram 38/2, 37 XD.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 4.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-5
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/38 Rs. 94|6.
4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94|1.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107-4-6
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104|9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107|3.
6 1/2 per cent Bnay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Forward Rates.—17th November Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper 76/4/0, 1945-55 Rs. 107/4, 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94/4.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

206-4 Dic 81, 83, 81, 211-4
56-12 Ord. 57-12
3 12 p.c. 76-5
1945|55 107|4.
Phoenix (100) 427/8
Simplex (100) 185
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5 1-2 78
Sholapur (10000) 200, 8225.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10 527/8
Swan Mills (100) 16, 152-8
Tata Oil Mills (100) 41
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3075
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (nil) 313/12
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 722-8
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.D. 272|8.
Bombay Steam O (250) p.c. 208/12
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 46
British Burma Petroleum 5-8
Relapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 8/12.
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 1050.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 160.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 360.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 8 18/2
Oriental Govt Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 2,500
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45 645.
Scindia Steam (15) 17
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 134
Tata Constructions (30) 4, 55|8.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 86/12
Tata Iron (O. (75) 57-12
Tata Iron Def. (80) 208/12
Telephone Co. (5) 41.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 3.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	120-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation ..	10-1/2
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	85-7/8
Conversion Loan	75-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	102-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	60-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	70-3/4
Consols	55-1/8
War Loan 5 per cent	100-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-1/2

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Members of "Saraswati Sangita Sabha" will stage "Usha Parinayam" in Tamil, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Pherozshah Mehta Day Public Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), lectures by Messrs. Maneckji K. Patel and Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A., music by Messrs. Hermes, Bhesania and Kapadia. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

Maulana Ataullah Saheb's lecture on "Tanzeem of Islam", at 9 p.m. at Anjuman-e-Ishah-e-Islam.

SUNDAY, Nov. 6.

Public meeting re-collection of funds for presenting a purse to Mahatma Gandhi for anti-untouchability work in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. South Indian Union premises, Parel at 8-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 2nd inst. and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning the 6th idem.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to adverse weather conditions traffic to and from Bahrein and nearby ships is subject to delay.

CINEMATOGRAPH COMMITTEE IN BOMBAY.

The first meeting of the Indian Cinematograph Committee for the purpose of examining witnesses will be held at the Town Hall on Sunday, the 6th instant.

THANKSGIVING MASS AT BANDRA.

On Sunday, the 6th instant, the Catholic employees of the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., will offer up their annual thanksgiving mass at the Chapel of our Lady of the Mount, Bandra, at 9-30 a.m. with a sermon and solemn benediction.

BHAGWAT CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Srimad Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

BRAHMAN SEVA SANGH.

Under the auspices of Brahmins of Ghatkopar, an Institution named "Brahmin-Seva-Sangh, Ghatkopar", has been formed in Dipwali last. The main object of this Sangh is to promote the friendly relations and to help each other in times of need.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday afternoon, the 8th November 1927, at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

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COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A social meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4-0 p.m. to meet Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

TANZEEM OF ISLAM.

A public lecture shall be delivered by Maulana Kazi Ataullah Saheb Hijazi regarding the Tanzeem of Islam to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. in Anjuman-i-Ishat-e-Islam at Wazir Hall Bhindibazar Junction.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Under the auspicies of the Wokers and Peasants Party a public meeting to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be held on Monday, the 7th instant, at 6-15 p.m., at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, when many leaders are expected to speaks.

SOUTH INDIAN UNION, BOMBAY.

Members of the South Indian Union, Bombay, are hereby informed that a Hindi class will be conducted at the premises of the Union, Kanji Bhavan, Parel, on all Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between 8-45 and 9-30 p.m. Those who are desirous of taking advantage of this class are requested to register their names before the 10th instant.

BYCULLA D. C. C.

Nominations are invited for electing four delegates to 42nd Indian National Congress to be held at Madras in December 1927. Nominations from the members of the Byculla District Congress Committee, duly proposed and seconded will be received in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's office till 4 p.m. (S. T.) Saturday, the 12th November 1927. In case of contest poll will be taken for which date, time and place will be duly notified.

JACKSON ORCHESTRA.

The Jackson Orchestra will play under the directorship of Mr. Jackson, on Sunday, the 6th instant, at the Kings Circle Gardens Matunga, commencing at 5-45 p.m (S. T.):—

Programme:—Taj mahal. March; Nevada, Valse; Light Cavalry, Overture; Birth of Blues, Fox-trot; Anita, Serenade; Round the Map, Selection; In a Little Spanish Town, Valse; Zaza, Fox-trot.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

A public meeting of the Municipal Workers was held on Friday, the 4th inst. at Forass Road with Mr. Jhabvala in the chair. Various resolutions, regarding the grivences of the men were passed. The President Messrs. Nimbkar and Rajaram addressed the men on the value of organisation and exhorted them to join the Union at once.

SOUTH INDIANS AND UNTOUCHABLES.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Union, Bombay, a public meeting of South Indians in Bombay will be held to consider Mahatma Gandhi's appeal at Calicut for a fund for the uplift of the untouchables and in what way Bombay South Indians could help him in his noble task. The meeting will be held in the open ground near the South Indian Union premises, Government House Gate, Road, Parel to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.). All are requested to attend.

LECTURE ON SANATAN DHARMA.

Under the auspices of the above institution a public meeting will be held in the premises of the Seth Vishweshwar Ambaram Brahmanivas Hall, west side, to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. when Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, C.I.E., has kindly consented to preside. Shastri Maganlal Jagannath Sinorewala will deliver a lecture on "Sanatan Dharma" and Chaturmas Mahotsawa (Dev Divali). All ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

GIRGAUM D. C. C.

Nominations are invited for electing two delegates to 42nd Indian National Congress to be held at Madras in December 1927. Nominations from the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, duly proposed and seconded will be received in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's office till 4 p.m. (S. T.), Saturday, the 12th November 1927. In case of contest poll will be taken for which date time and place will be duly notified.

MUSICAL CONCERTS.

There was a large cosmopolitan gathering at Hira Bag near C. P. Tank during the last Diwali Holidays when Musical Concerts were given by Prof. Abdul Karim Khan. He was constantly clapped for his scientific knowledge in the vocal music in "Hindustani" and "Karnataki". The harmonium was played by Prof. Shankerrao of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya. Owing to public pressure Prof. Khan has consented to give two more concerts which will take place to-day at 4 p.m. and to-morrow at 9 a.m. at Baliwala Grand Theatre, Grant Road.

"KHADASTAK."

The above new drama from the pen of Mr. Joshi, pleader, was staged by the premier prose dramatic company, The Maharastra Natak Mandali at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road. It has been drawing an increasing audience. The drama, it seems, is much liked by the Bombay Theatre going public. Messrs. Date, Potnis, Pradhan, Tipnis and Bhide are the leading actors in the drama and they play theirs parts very creditably and flawlessly. To-day and To-morrow there will be Matinees at 4 p.m. The Company will shortly stage the new Drama "Savati Matchhar" written by the well-known play wright Mr. Khadilkar.

PHEROZSHAH MEHTA DAY.

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held, under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate the anniversary of the death of the late Sir Pherozshah Mehta. Mr. Maneckji K. Patel will speak on:—"Life of Sir Pherozsha Mehta, with special reference to the popular misapprehension regarding his relations with Lokmanya Tilak". Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A. and G. K. Nariman, will also address the meeting. Messrs. Hermes, Rusi Bhesania and Pheroz Kapadia will render music suited to the occasion. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

TEMPLE AND TIRATH REFORM COMMITTEE.

Arrangements for the ensuing All-India Temple and Tirath Reform conference are briskly progressing. In reply to the numerous enquiries received from all parts of India it is declared that:—

Every member shall be entitled to be a delegate of this special session provided he is chosen by twenty members of the sabha who have not subscribed to the nomination form of any other candidate.

N.B.—The delegates who pay fee of Rs. 2 shall be provided with free accommodation and fooling. The must bring their own bedding.

Every temple reform society or any other been affiliated sabha or sanity provided has been affiliated to this sabha before the 25th November shall be entitled to send as delegated 1|20th part of the members of the institution provided they have all become members of the sabha.

Every Hindu male or female can become a member of the Reception Committee on payment of the subscription of Rs. 5.

RASH DRIVING

TRAM CAR DRIVER FINED

Before a special Court presided over by Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Honorary Magistrate, at Girgaon, Kasimkhan Nazimkhan, Tram-car Driver in the employ of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., was charged for driving his car in a rash and negligent manner. The accused pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. B. J. Dhondy.

The facts of the case are that on the 18th September the accused came up from Playhouse and was going towards Gowalia Tank Road. The Police Constable No. 3391 at Charni Road Junction had held up the traffic. Dr. S. R. Moolgaokar, F. R. C. S. who was also following the same track as the tram-car stopped his car dead, as he noticed the Police Constable on duty had held up the traffic. The Driver of the tram-car came fast from behind that he bumped against Dr. Moolgaokar's car. The motor car being heavy the impact did not cause much damage to the car. The Court held that from the evidence given by Dr. Moolgaokar and his driver this could not be treated as an accident and that the tram-car driver did commit an act which could be termed as rash and careless and that the driver who should have slowed down the speed considerably when approaching a junction did not do so. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

"USHA PARINAYAM."

The members of the Saraswati Sangita Sabha, Dadar, will stage to-day "Usha Parinayam" in Tamil at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). The theme is from Hindu Mythology and is written for the stage by that celebrated South Indian dramatist Sambandam Mudaliar. The story is replete with sound morals. The actors could be expected to give full justice in setting forth the different and diverse characters in a very impressive manner, as they have already made their mark in their histrionic equipment on many a previous occasion. The play is worth seeing and a visit would prove instructive and interesting.

PATHE CINEMA.

"Subway Sadie," a First National picture, is the attraction this week at the Royal Opera House. Dorothy Mackaill, Jack Mulhall and Charles Murray are the featured players.

This is an excellent photoplay built around the romance of a New York working girl and a subway guard. It is charming and delightful. Real intelligence has been put into this picture by both producer and director, and the result is a brilliant picture, filled with romance, sprightly comedy, a touch of pathos here and there, a smart fashion show—dazzling night club scenes and other highly entertaining features.

Dorothy Mackaill is the girl. She falls in love with a subway guard (Jack Mulhall) and they decide to wed. But a lifelong ambition of Dorothy's is to be realized when she is made a buyer for her store and sent to Paris.

The wedding is called off and the heart-broken young man wonders what it is all about. The wedding date is the sailing date for Dorothy. But she never sails. Her subway guard is injured and she gives up her job to stay by him, marry him and settle down as the wife of a poor working man—but there is a surprise which we cannot tell about, and the picture ends happily.

CHICKEN-POX ON MAIL BOAT

S. S. RANCHI IN QUARANTINE

As it was reported that there was an outbreak of chicken-pox on board S.S. "Ranchi" and a sthere were actually two European children patients suffering from the disease, the Port Health Officer boarded the steamer before others and had the patients removed to the European General Hospital in a Municipal Ambulance car. The ship is in quarantine.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

Thursday's issue of the Bombay Government Gazette republishes the notification regarding the I.C.S. Examination to be held in London in July 1928. Candidates must be above 21 years but must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August 1928. Intending candidates must submit their applications to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, before 15th May next.

Copies of rules etc., can be had from the Chief Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Bombay.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. K. A. Padhye, B.A., LL. B., on Sunday the 6th instant at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "Some Thoughts suggested from a perusal of Ashwaghosha's Life of Lord Buddha.

A Poona message of Nov. 4 says:—Sir Cowasji Jehangir (junior) visited last evening the Vyamshala conducted by the Maharashtreeya Mandal and expressed satisfaction at the way physical training was imparted there.—Free Press.

JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA'S APPEAL

NO PILGRIMAGE TO SHRI SHATRUNJAYA

Mr. Shantidas Ashkaran, the President of the Jain Association of India has issued an appeal to the Jains as under:—

The Jain Community resolved to refrain from going on pilgrimage to the Shatrunjaya from the 1st April 1927. The main reasons for adopting such a couse are the encroachment by the Palitana Darbar on the rights of Jain Community over the Hills and unjust demand of the Darbar for Poll Tax on the Jain Pilgrims. Mr. Watson gave his decision in this matter favourable to the State and the Jains have submitted an appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy against this decision. Pending the decison of this appeal the Jain Community has been firm on their steadfast resolve of refraining from Pilgrimage and this has indeed added to the prestige of the Community.

The test of our keenness for the protection of our Holy places lies only in obtaining a favourable decision which can maintain the self-respect and rights of the Community. The best course for this lies in abiding firmly by the resolve of boycotting the pilgrimage. This will strengthen our present efforts.

Hence the Jain Community is earnestly appealed to be cautious as not to be taken in by any inducement to go to pilgrimage on the ensuing Kartik Purnima or after and to firmly observe the unanimous resolution.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS BY TENDER.

1. Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Northern India, New Delhi, the Accountant-General, Madras, the Accountant-General, Burma, Rangoon and the Currency Officers, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi on Tuesday the 8th November 1927 up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) for three months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 1 1-2 crores.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

3. The Bills will be issued from and paid at the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and the branches of the Imperial Bank of India at Delhi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi.

4. Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000. The lowest amount for which a tender can be made is Rs 10,000 at each rate. Each tender must specify the nominal value of the bills which the tenderer is prepared to take and the price per cent. which he is willing to pay expressed in rupees, annas and quarter annas. Tenders at rates containing fractions of an anna other than quarters of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single bill of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above or in a number of bills of smaller amounts aggregating the total tender.

5. Persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Wednesday the 9th November 1927 and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Local Head Office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India at the place at which tender is made, on Friday the 11th November 1927 not later than 12 noon (S.T.). If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered, a proportional allotment will be made.

6. The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.—A. P.

December 27th has been proclaimed Bank Holiday in consequence of the Christmas Day occurring on Sunday.—Reuter's Special.

3,900 sterling was raised from the Delhi New Church Fund at the Matinee performance of the Midsummer Night's Dream in London.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

November 4.

Previous Closing Rate	20.76
To-day's Opening Rate	20.82
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	20.85
Difference	plus .09

LIVERPOOL.

November 4.

Previous Closing Rate	11.13
To-day's Opening Rate	11.17
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	11.18
Difference	plus .05

Broach Expectation 409 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, Nov. 4.

Silver Ready	26	2	0
Lower	0	4	0
Silver Forward	26	2	0
Lower	0	4	0

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

EVILS OF UNRESTRICTED TRADING

ENCOURAGEMENT TO SPECULATORS

TWO GROUPS IN E. INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

It is now becoming increasingly evident that there are two distinct schools of thought as regards the decision taken up by the Board of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. in removing the time restrictions for trading in the cotton market. A prominent cotton broker who takes a keen interest in cotton trade, made the following statement when interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" in connection with the affairs.

NO RECREATIVE INTERESTS.

The action of the Board of the East India Cotton Association in declaring the market open for twenty-four hours has been interpreted as a sign of weakness, and attributed to the inability of the Board to enforce its rules.

But this is far from the case the Board are fully alive to the interests of the Cotton Trade of India and as is apparent from the reports that have appeared in the press, there are two schools of thoughts on this question and as both of these schools have their advocates on the Board, the declaration of the Board was in no way a surrender but rather a decision to try to see if the policy free trading would involve a solution of a problem which is aggravated by the social conditions of India, namely, the lack of recreative interests. It is peculiar to the East that the adult has very little interest outside his occupation and the Bombay Cotton operator is no more exempt from this handicap than his brothers in other trades but is rather subject to greater temptation in that he is able to receive within his working hours, reports of moves in foreign markets, and it is as great a strain on him to refrain from operating when opportunity offers as it is for the thirsty earth to refuse to absorb the early rain of the monsoon. Further it must be borne in mind that Bombay's population is not indigenous, but consists, in the main, of men who have left their homes to better their lot and return, particularly, this is true of the Marwari, Punjab and European element of the Cotton Trade.

Since the formation of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. the advanced element has endeavoured to hold trading within fixed limits, whilst the more reactionary element has argued that the time is not yet ripe for such action, and the present move is only an effort by the advanced element to prove to the other and to the trade in general, that the best interests of the Cotton Trade of Bombay and India, can be served by restricted hours of trading in the Bombay market.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO SPECULATORS.

The idea that free trading, day and night, is really necessary to the trade, is held by many but an unbiassed view will show that to the genuine cotton operator, be he a grower or millowner, an unrestricted market is detrimental to all interests beyond that of the pure speculation, with restricted hours of trading such as were previously in force of from 12 noon to 6 p.m. It is possible for all sections of the Trade in India to consider the action and the trend of the American markets, digest such reports as had been issued and operate at the same time as the speculative element, whereas with the removal of the restriction it merely leads to the exploitation of the genuine operator for the benefit of the speculator, particularly the Bombay speculator who has in hand such period of time as it takes at least to wire from the upcountry centre to Bombay. This point seems trivial to the onlooker but it is really a serious handicap to the genuine trade and would get the consideration it deserved, if the trade appreciated the value of forward market as a protection and not a speculation.

The argument that in order to protect the various interests in Bombay, it is necessary to have facilities for trading available when reports are received from America is untenable. In Liverpool, the market is opened (except on the rarest occasions) for one hour only whilst the American Markets are open, on account of the difference in time and European merchants and mills leave their business some three to four hours before the New York market closes, and, as result, the Liverpool market opens at varying differences from its previous close dependant upon the world view taken on American action, but with the knowledge that the trade both legitimate and speculative met on equal terms. If the Bombay market is to obtain its share of the operations of the world in general, it can only do so when the world knows that all start equal in the endeavour to buy or sell.

The Bill under which the East India Cotton Association was created is defective in that it placed too much reliance on its moral effect, but this is due not so much to the weakness of the Act but as mentioned before, to the lack of appreciation for recreation which is common to the East. It is possible that after a little longer experience of the working of the market in a manner which appeals to many, the Cotton Trade will assist the Board in the limitation of the hours of trading to the benefit of the trade in general. Moreover the subordinates upon whom the uncertainty of trading is a severe strain, are likely to be greatly benefited. The Board can only act with the fullest support of its members and the strict enforcement of the rules can only be made when the majority of the trade determine they shall be so enforced.

A STAGE IN THE EVOLUTION.

The Board has achieved considerable success in its short period of existence and whilst its actions at various times have been severely criticised it cannot be denied that the Board have always had one aim in view, the creation of an Indian market which will take its place in the front rank of cotton markets and the present open method of trading is nothing more than a stage in the evolution of this end. The Board must, if the final end is to be achieved, be supported by the trade in the enforcement of its rules regarding hours of trading, holidays and its contracts especially seeing that full advantage is taken of the contracts for hedge or protective purposes and that speculation takes secondary place and the Board of the East India Cotton Association with this end in view must bring the Association in line with Liverpool and New York Association.

FIVE H WEEK

PREPARATIONS PUSHED AHEAD

Preparations are being rapidly pushed ahead on the Cooperage, Bombay, in connection with Five H Week. The 5 H office is now open on the Cooperage and it has a telephone number, a Post Office Box number and a telegraphic address all to itself. The telephone number is 20550, the Post Office Box number in No. 172, and the telegraphic addresses in "Fivehen".

BEGGAR STABS A BEGGAR

STRUGGLE FOR A PIE

The struggle for pies distributed in charity by an employee of Mr. Alamji H. Peermahomed in Kazi Street, Khand Bazaar excited two of the beggars assembled to received the alms and from words they soon came to blows. Hashmat Ali one of the two flourished a knife and stabbed his rival in receiving alms Babool all over his body.

The Pydhownie Police on receiving information hurried to the scene, arrested Hashmat and removed Babool to the Hospital where his dying declaration was made before Mr. L. P. Trakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, as he (Babool) was in critical condition.

MADRAS MAIL HELD UP?

B. N. RAILWAY RUNS DUPLICATE TRAIN

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The storm on the Madras coast has caused serious dislocation of railway communication. The Madras Mail, which left Madras on Tuesday night, did not arrive at Howrah yesterday. It is presumed the train was held up owing to a breach on the line about 170 miles from Madras. A duplicate train was run by the Bengal Nagpur Railway authorities from Waltair to Howrah yesterday.—Free Press.

LONDON-PARIS AIR SERVICE.

SECOND CLASS FARES INTRODUCED

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Rugby.—Second class fares for early morning air service between London and Paris were introduced by the Imperial Airways yesterday. The first aeroplane carried nine passengers, who paid three pounds fifteen shillings single, or seven pounds ten shillings return, instead of four pounds fifteen shillings single, and nine pounds return. Bookings for the service indicate the popularity of the innovation which is intended to maintain the level of air traffic during the winter months.—B. O. W.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1927.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE

Bombay celebrate to-day the twelfth anniversary of the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The celebration is not on behalf of any one party or one community but on behalf of all parties and all communities. This is a fitting tribute to one who belonged to the whole nation. The nation's love for him was abundantly demonstrated twelve years ago when the news of his death spread like wild-fire throughout the length and breadth of the country and elicited from all quarters innumerable tributes to his patriotism. All India acclaimed him as one of her worthiest sons and as such he is remembered to this day by every Indian. During his life-time he was looked up to as a leader of leaders and his advice was sought by every one in any national crisis. To-day, the country is in its greatest crisis and is casting about for safe guidance from any quarter. If he is not physically alive to guide us, his life and work furnish ample guidance to those who seek it. The thousands who celebrate his anniversary to-day, cannot fail to derive inspiration even from a brief contemplation of his noble life.

For forty years and more, Pherozeshah Mehta dominated the public life of the country. In our own city, he was justly called the Unerowned King of Bombay. Wherever he went he led, in the Corporation, in the University and in the Congress. His ascendancy he used not for self-glorification but for the service of the public, however humble the sphere of service might be. Public service was his religion, almost his profession, wholly his recreation. He simply revelled in it, was intensely earnest in everything he undertook to the minutest detail and it was little wonder that his colleagues accepted him as their undisputed Chief. His work in the Corporation has, perhaps, no parallel in any country. There is not a department in the Corporation on which he has not left his stamp. To take but one instance, those who are perplexed to-day as to why the Corporation still clings to Bombay Time while the rest of the City and of the country have Standard Time, forget that it was Sir Pherozeshah that fought and won the battle for Bombay Time. The memory of that fight is still a force to reckon with. The Congress disputed with the Corporation the title to his first love. His loyalty to the Congress through thick and thin, is an example to every Indian. He reigned in it like a monarch because such was his zeal for public service, a zeal that shirked no detail, that knew no weariness and that brooked no defeat. Occasionally, his colleagues felt he was too dominating, if not despotic. Once, a delegate in the Subjects Committee complained that Pherozeshah carried everything before him. Pherozeshah asked him why he did not fight equally hard for his views. The delegate replied "But your personality carries everything before it". "I cannot help my personality, can I?", retorted Pherozeshah. Personality is not the final secret of his success. Tremendous earnestness is nearer the secret. On that and on the strength of argument, he relied and not on th strength of numbers. In this respect, Sir Pherozeshah is an example to all those who, for lack of numbers, shrink from asserting themselves in the Congress and in other spheres of national service. It is unnecessary now to discuss Sir Pherozeshah's views about political ideals and methods of realising them. His ideals were not "lower" than the country holds now; and as for methods of agitation, he had a varied armoury of them, not excluding the walk-out. Methods are not immutable but the need for heroism and manly self-assertion is eternal and every one of us can imbibe these virtues from Sir Pherozeshah.

We can learn from Sir Pherozeshah another great lesson, the lesson of pure nationalism without the least taint of sectarianism. He was never tired of saying that he was an Indian first and foremost and a Parsi afterwards. And, he practised what he preached. He sternly discountenanced and nipped in the bud the least suggestion for communal representation for the Parsis. In a famous declaration of faith, he said: "A Parsi is a better and truer Parsi the more he is attached to the land which gave him birth, the more he is bound in brotherly relations and affection to all the children of the soil, the more he recognises the fraternity of all the native communities of the country and the immutable bond which binds them together in the pursuit of common aims and objects under a common Government." Such a sublime faith in nationalism does not need the strength of numbers or the deceptive aid of special representation. We have said it is unnecessary to discuss Sir Pherozeshah's specific political views. An exception may be made in favour of one view, which has to-day some topical importance. The first resolution at the first session of the Congress held in Bombay in 1885, ran as follows: "That this Congress earnestly recommends that the promised Enquiry into the working of the Indian administration here and in England, should be entrusted to a Royal Commission, the people of India being adequately represented thereon." Sir Pherozeshah in moving this resolution identified himself with every word of the resolution and added that he would not have an enquiry by "Anglo-Indians sitting in judgment on themselves." "Sitting in judgment on themselves". That was well said and it was forty-two years ago. In loyalty to the ideals of the Founder of this paper, we trust that his noble example will still inspire and guide his countrymen.

IMPERIAL CONSPIRATORS.

The insult to India contemplated by the Tory Government of Great Britain in regard to the appointment of the Royal Commission which will inquire into the progress of the Montford "reforms" is not to be only an isolated event in British Imperial policy. Recent events in East and Central Africa indicate that the Tory desire to placate the White settlers whose antipathy to the Indians is notorious is to lead to the appointment of a small commission of four to inquire into the question of a federation of those territories. The articles of reference of that Commission, it will be recalled, are already made public, only the personnel remains to be announced, and the Indians in Kenya are striving hard to obtain representation for themselves on the Commission. So far their demands and protests have been ignored by Whitehall while the attitude of the Kenya administration is now discovered to be hostile to Indian interests and favourably inclined to the views of Lord Delamere and his group, however much Sir Edward Grigg may offer lip sympathy to the Indians. What the Kenya Whites want is to reduce the political importance of the Indians, while they have already succeeded a great deal by various restrictive measures, including land segregation, which they have forced through the Kenya Legislature, in throwing as many difficulties as possible in the economic betterment of the Indian community The Indian is not wanted in Africa. He is the fly in the ointment. His presence impedes the unrestricted exploitation of the Natives by the White minority which has grabbed their land and now compels them to work for it by forced labour.

Under the new scheme of Federation adumbrated by the White settlers the Indians in East and Central Africa will have either to leave the territories or accept the humiliating position of existing there on White sufferance. To the cotton lords of British Africa the Federation spells a type of autonomous Government in which the White races, and the Anglo-Saxon race in particular, can administer a slave-State in any manner they like, without vexatious interference from Whitehall or without the annoying presence in the land of Asiatics whose civilisation and whose claims to equal consideration they find it hard to deny, and which they desire to meet by utilising the arguments of 'force majeure.' "There is apparently no limit," a Tory journal observes, "to the appetite of modern man for cotton and cotton goods." And whose Imperial mission can it be but that of England to supply this colossal need of the 'modern man'? So Imperial patriots like Sir William Hibbury tell the British Cotton Growing Association that this great end in view can only be achieved by insisting upon a federation of African territories, with a view to their economic exploitation on the latest scientific lines. "Wherever one moves in East Africa," Sir William told the British Cotton Growers, "the conversation turns on the words 'co-operation,' 'co-ordination,' and 'confederation.'" But in this co-operation there is to be no room for Indians. Will not British Imperialism suffer if a syndicate of Indians were allowed to run plantations in Kenya on the best land available, allowed to behave with the Natives as if the latter were human beings and not cattle? It is interesting to note that one of the many charges against Indians which renders them so 'unsuitable' to live in Kenya in White eyes is their capacity to get on with the Natives!

In South Africa the Indians find that the policy of hounding them out, continues unchecked and unhindered. In East and Central Africa they are in imminent danger of losing the ground they had already secured in the political and economic field. In the only other parts of the British Empire where they exist in large numbers, the same policy of depriving them of political status and of humiliating them is shortly to be put in force. In British Guiana, where the Indians number 42 per cent. of the entire population, they enjoy under the constitution which prevails there at present "complete equality in every phase of life." But in July last the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent to the Government of British Guiana a despatch directing that a local Commission be appointed with terms of reference to the effect that the Governor of the Colony be empowered with complete control of the finances of the Colony. This move, which is very welcome to the British commercial interests exploiting the economic resources of the Colony, is meant to reduce its political status to that of a mere Crown Colony. A local Commission consisting of six White members and a solitary "coloured" one is already busy taking evidence. No Indians are represented on this body nor are there any representatives on it of the large number of Negros on whose toil as much as that of the Indians the White planters thrive. As the British Guiana East Indian Association pointed out in their meeting of protest against this device to abrogate the old constitution which the British Government took over from the Batavian Republic a century ago, the only idea of the White minority is to deprive the Indians and other coloured races, who enjoy in the Colony equality of political rights with White men, of a thoroughly democratic constitution which was ratified by the British Government themselves in 1863. We hope this calamity which threatens our countrymen in far off British Guiana will evoke prompt protest in this country. Indians, it will be remembered, were permitted to emigrate to this distant land by the Government of India on the express understanding that they would enjoy all the existing rights and privileges obtaining there. They have rendered during the course of half a century material assistance in developing the colony; and this is their reward. The Government of India owe it to te Indian public to make prompt inquiries and strong representations in regard to this new humiliation for India. If they do not, they can only thank themselves if the public suspicion grows that after all they are but willing tools in the hands of British Imperial conspirators.

EUROPEANISATION WITH A VENGEANCE.

In our yesterday's article we exposed the utter inadequacy of the Indianisation of the higher services in the Railways. As a useful supplement to that article we have published a series of two articles on the same subject by "A Railwaywalla." A careful perusal of these articles will convince the reader that the much boasted Indianisation is a sham. Nay, some of the schemes contemplated by the Railway authorities give one the impression that it is not Indianisation that is progressing but Europeanisation of the higher railway services. Sir Arthur Dickinson's scheme of importing new accountants from England is an apt illustration. He wants eight more Chartered Accountants on a starting salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem. Now, as the examinations for Chartered Accountantships are held only in England, the proposal is a thin disguise for a plan of importing British accountants. It is well known that Indian accountants have for years given at least as good an account of themselves as any imported ones in every department they were given a chance. Many of them have not only passed the highest examinations held in India with distinction but have also several years' experience to their credit. To supersede their claims to favour raw British youngsters is most unfair, even apart from the question of Indianisation. These special accountants are nominally for five years but Sir Arthur coolly suggests that at the end of the fifth year the accountants should be considered fit for selection to the vacant posts of Chief or Deputy Accountants which posts they will fill till retirement and rob Indians of their well-earned chance. This is surely, as the author of the article in question says, Europeanisation with a vengeance

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

SIR NORMAN WALKER'S BASELESS CHARGES AGAINST INDIAN STUDENTS.

(BY S. K. VAIDYA).

In my last contribution, I showed the 'Pro-"European-I.M.S." bias' of Sir Norman Walker, by quotations from his Report on Indian Universities. To-day, I propose further to examine his Report particularly in its relation to the Indian medical student.

We have already considered at some length how prejudiced Sir Norman Walker must have been to have been able to give currency to what he calls 'a common statement' to the effect that "though good in his written examination work, the Indian student is deficient in his knowledge of practical work." (Appendix XV, page 8). May we ask, and we have every provocation and justification to do so, I say, may we ask Sir Norman to inform us as to where and when was it that he first heard of this 'peculiarly offensive "common statement" against the efficiency of the Indian student in his knowledge of practical work? And may we also ask, as to what were the criteria that convinced him that the said statement was a "common one" and to tell us what were the data that enabled him to take the statement to have even a very remote possibility of being true even to some small extent?

GRATUITOUS LIBEL.

We would not be far out if we suggest that Sir Norman Walker's official guides—I would even say mentors—I mean Col. Needham, and other 'British-I.M.S.-men' who must have naturally, in the ordinary course of things, met and associated with Sir Norman during his Indian tour, saw to it that he was fully advised about any such interesting details concerning the Indian medical student, so that he may be enabled to arive at his 'official conclusions.' On his own showing, Sir Norman Walker "was unfortunately not present at any of them" —meaning examinations (Appendix XV, page 20) and consequently he depended upon Col. Needham for information in this respect. Apparently, the impressions and views of Col. Needham about the Indian student were the foundation for the 'libel', to which Sir Norman Walker was fit to give place in his Report as a "common statement." But may we ask if he took the precaution of holding any specific inquiry before he took the very serious step of making such a generalised and insulting charge, and may we ask if the Professors and students of the two Bombay Medical Colleges were invited to contribute in any way towards the investigation and confirmation of that statement? The 'libel' is so grievous and so gratuitous that if it is lightly made, and there appears to be very little ground for thinking that it could be otherwise,—I do not see how we in Bombay can have respect for the views expressed by Sir Norman Walker and Col. Needham, regarding the Indian medical student.

THE LAMB AND THE WOLF.

Accoding to Sir Norman Walker, "the (the Indian medical student) is unable to follow intelligently conversational English (page 8) which (fact) drives him to closer memorising of his text-books." In plain language, Sir Norman dubs the Indian student a book-worm. I would ask Sir Norman if he was really serious when he incorporated that statement, or did he simply do so, because he felt it to be 'his duty'—I suppose, in deference to the "European-I.M.S." opinion, to do so, as he thought that perhaps, the 'common statement' might represent some probable truth. Sir Norman Walker bewails "the great diminution of European Indian Medical Service teachers in the Colleges everywhere" (page 4) and in one and the same breath, he libels the Indian student (page 8) by saying that "he is unable to follow intelligently the conversational English." Really, this is the limit Sir Norman's arguments remind me of the "story of Lamb and the Wolf." May I ask, if the European teachers are not there who is there to talk "conversational English" in such a way that it was not possible for the Indian student to follow it intelligently? But perhaps, it is an indirect hit at the Indian teacher as well, as necessarily he is only a grown up edition of the young student, with all the defects and deficiencies of the student, magnified a good many times. Sir Norman is not particular as to how he makes his disparaging statement. What does he care if he was not logical? He knew he was not responsible to the Indians and he also knew that he was free from the fear of effective criticism; and feeling quite secure, he made the statement he wanted to make and buttressed up the fiction by some very specious arguments.

ARBITRARY DISCRIMINATION.

On page 7, he states: "The level of Secondary Education in India is admittedly lower than that of this country (i.e. Britain) as

(Continued on page 12.)

EUROPEANISING THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

RAILWAYS TO BE SUPER-STATE

(BY A RAILAWAYWALLA).)

II*.

In the previous article I pointed out how if the recommendations contained in the report of Sir Arthur Dickinson were given effect to, there would be a costly and unnecessary infliction of accounting staff from England and, generally speaking, Indianisation would become a dead letter. I shall now explain how they are also intended to convert the railways into a super-State into whose affairs neither the suspicious eye of the auditor nor the critical outlook of the legislator will have any useful play.

CRIPPLING THE AUDITOR.

The object of Sir Arthur Dickinson's enquiry was to so reorganise the Railway Accounts as to place them on an entirely commercial basis, as in the case of private companies so that railways will run on "commercial" lines. One of the principal recommendations in this dirlection is the complete separation of audit from accounts, each with a different staff but but working in such close and sympathetic understanding as not to cause any friction. This is unexceptionable in principles, but the methods and conditions of the working of the principle are so defined as in effect to defeat the object of "commercialised accounting". Sir Arthur says, "The Auditor of the Railway is hardly qualified to comment on any loss of public money or trench upon the duties of the Agent on technical matters. He should not even question the necessity for any item of expenditure or criticise the works which involve technical engineering or workshop knowledge." It is well-known that there is nothing on the railways, whether in the engineering or the workshop or in any other branch of work which is not construed as other than technical, and so for all practical purposes the Auditor, as the report itself admits in another place, is there merely to see that the expenditure does not exceed the authorised or allotted amount. It is really surprising that an authority of such commercial eminence as Sir Arthur Dickinson should have been responsible for this suggestion which cripples the Auditor and reduces him to the position of a glorious but helpless watch-dog. As a matter of fact, the whole report breathes an air of cynicism of both the Accountants and Auditors, and there are suggestions that the accountants have in the past proved a sort of thorn in the way of the railway executive who were thereby prevented from discharging their duties satisfactorily. One would have expected that a criticism of this kind would have been supported by at least certain specific instances, but I read the report in vain even for one such instance. In these circumstances, the allegation of Sir Arthur Dickinson meant only to support his theory that the Accountants and Auditors also should be mere 'dummies' playing second fiddle to the railway executives, deserves to be condemned by all responsible persons. But the motive of the recommendation is clear. It is to make the Agents of the Railways and their executives to discharge their duties any way they like and spend the money as they think best. This is the "commercial" way of running the railways!

CRUSADE AGAINST STORES DEPARTMENT.

But, the war does not end with the Accounts and Audit Departments alone. The crusade has been taken into the field of stores as well. Now, it is well-known, that if there is anything for which the Indian Stores Department has earned the gratitude of the Indian public it is the de-

(Continued on page 15).

*Previous article was published on 3rd instant.

Notes of the Day.

The Muslim League's Venue.

An Associated Press message says that it is "practically settled" that the next session of the All-India Muslim League will be held in Calcutta in the Christmas week. We hope the report is not true. If it is, we would earnestly ask the League authorities to change the venue to Madras. There is no special advantage in holding the League's session at Calcutta, whereas much can be said in favour of its session at Madras. The Madras Congress has to endorse the All-India Congress Committee's resolutions on communal unity, some of which emanated largely from the Muslim League. These resolutions have brought a communal settlement appreciably near and some other resolutions are necessary to complete the settlement. The holding of the sessions of both the Congress and the League at the same place will be a great advantage in effecting such a settlement. Further, the great achievement of Madras Congress is expected to be the creation of a united front of all parties. The Muslim League, if it holds its session in Madras, will have a splendid opportunity of helping to bring about this happy consummation. We trust the responsible leaders of the League will appreciate this advantage and will take immediate steps to see that the session is held only at Madras.

Hypnotic Suggestions.

An ideal professor, it is said, should be a guide, philosopher and friend to his students. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose is all that and his beautiful convocation address at the Mysore University bears the impress of an ideal professor. The address is not a cold scientific dissertation but an inspiring call to the students to pursue truth undeterred by the inherent difficulties of the pursuit or what he called the hypnotic suggestions, that the vigour of the Indian mind is past and that it can now only indulge in barren metaphysical speculations. These suggestions are there all about us, calculated if not designed to breed in the Indian mind what is called the inferiority complex. Sir Jagadish says that he was himself paralysed by these suggestions in the beginning. It is remarkable that many Indians can triumph over the hypnotic influence, Sir Jagadish being one of the best examples of such triumphs. It is a relief to find that the prolonged political subjection of India has not entirely subjugated the mind of India.

A Plea for Truth.

Never-the-less the danger is there and is recognized by Sir Jagadish and several others who have deplored the subtle denationalising tendencies in our present system of education. Even the history books that are supposed to state plain truth, contain not a few distortions or truth, contain not a few distortions of history" Sir Jagadish says, "that all advance of knowledge has been claimed as the contribution of the West; and an equally wrong claim made in the West has been in regard to the highest development of State-craft". These are general distortions. The number is legion of specific lies and half truths and suppressions of truth in the books forming the staple mental diet of millions of young impressionable students. It is up to Sir Jagadish and other Indian educationists to introduce more reliable text books in our schools and colleges.

Breathing Time.

A message to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association gives the welcome news that the notorious Liquor Bill brought up by the Hertzog Government before the Union Parliament has been postponed to February. We hope Indians in South Africa will utilise every possible opportunity during this breathing time to agitate against the mean and cowardly attack proposed in the Bill on their long established right to serve in an industry which, however offensive its nature may be in India with her natural inclination towards prohibition, has afforded a livelihood to a number of them. The desire on the part of the anti-Asiatic section of the White settlers of South Africa to rob Peter in order to pay Paul because the latter is a poor White and makes a grievances of his unemployment, emanates more from race hatred than from feelings of philanthropy. India's Agent in South Africa can exercise a good deal of unofficial pressure on the Union Government and induce it to modify, if not withdraw absolutely, the iniquitous Liquor Bill. The deputation of European employers, Indians affected by the measure and their sympathisers which waited upon him recently should persist in its representations and repeat its protests calling upon the Government of India to back up their Agent.

SIMLA AND WHITEHALL OF ONE MIND

NO INDIANS ON ROYAL COMMISSION

BUT INDIAN LEGISLATURE TO BE 'CONSULTED'

CONTEMPLATED APPEAL BY VICEROY

DELHI, Nov. 4.

As the time for an official announcement on the Statutory Commission draws nearer, speculation is becoming keener every moment. The scheme which is to ensure Indian co-operation and which has been already outlined needs fuller statement before it can be measured constitutionally. It may have some striking phase but it is clear that the fact that there is no Indian on the Commission is likely to influence Indian opinion adversely in the initial stage, and the various interviews with the Viceroy must have made that point clear. In fact Government knows it and that is why the Viceroy has taken special measures to make clear the feature of the Government plan which, while ensuring to Parliament the sole right to determine the future of Indian advance as vouchsafed by the Government of India Act, would secure for the Indian legislature, certain striking recognition in the constitutional sphere by its association both during the formative stages of the Commission's enquiry and in the Parliamentary committee stage. It is expected that Provincial opinion will be similarly sounded in advance and for this purpose probably the Governors have been appraised in advance and would be taking their ministers and other important provincial leaders into confidence. Thus the announcement on the subject may be simultaneous not only in London and India, but also in Delhi and some important provincial stations.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

The conversations the Viceroy has been having have related also incidentally to the communal situation but only in the case of leaders who are too prominently associated with the communal and unity movements. The real purpose of the interviews, however, has been and continues to be the Viceroy's desiire to discuss the question of statutory enquiry with various leaders and explain to them the reasons that have led to the decision taken by the British Government. It is not known how far final plans owe their origin to India and whether they emanated from the Viceroy's Government. More probably the final scheme took its birth in London where the Parliamentary view prevails strongly and where naturally the Indian Government's recommendations would not be considered altogether impartial as Simla might be taken to favour an idea of a mixed commission.

Whatever the origin, the fact remains that the scheme now evolved has the support of the Governments both in London and in Simla and is being launched with common understanding between the two Governments as providing the best instrument for the purpose of enquiry. It is expected an announcement will be made with a personal introduction and appeal from the Viceroy.—A. P.

MAHATMA IN AHMEDABAD

TO RESUME TOUR TO-DAY

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 4.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here last night from Delhi. He is leaving Ahmedabad tomorrow night.—A. P.

ONLY A LISTENER

MAHATMA'S INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY

(From Our Special Correspondants.)

DELHI, Nov. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi left Delhi last night for Ahmedabad. He has been maintaining a scrupulous silence over the long conversation he had with the Viceroy. It is rumoured that for the most part, practically throughout the interview, the talking was done by the Viceroy and Mahatmaji was only a listener. It is surmised that Mahatmaji would not have committed himself to any definite statement.

Dr. Ansari and Maulana Mahomed Ali had been with Mahatmaji all the evening through. The Viceroy's sincere exposition and earnest pleading of and in behalf of a purely Parliamentary Commission should have been of very little interest to Mahatmaji. Indeed, who knows if Mahatmaji's only answer to the Viceroy was that he wants to see India governed by Indians. But, however, this much is known that Mahatmaji was personally very charmed with the Viceroy who on his part would have been delighted to meet Mahatmaji.

WHY INDIAN MAJORITY IS NECESSARY.

MR. R. CHATTERJI ON ROYAL COMMISSION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Expressing his views about the Statutory Commission, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, editor of "The Modern Review," said what is needed is that we should be able to put all that we can and want to say on our own behalf. This we cannot do unless the Commission was a non-official Indian majority holding advanced political views. Members of Parliament as a whole or even individually cannot be expected to read all evidence. It is only the report and recommendations which will be generally read. So, everything that we have to urge in our favour must be there. That can happen only if a majority of the members are non-official Indians of advanced political views. The British public being an interested party are loath to part with power. They have all along been fed with such statements as would go to convince them of the necessity for perpetual British dominance in India. Hence, the need for making an overwhelming for self-rule. This has become all the more necessary owing to the anti-Indian activity of Katherine Mayo and Sir Micael O'dwyer and Sir Reginald Craddock and other British diehards. Hence my insistence on having an Indian majority and on the need of the statutory commission report embodying all that can be said favour of Indian self-rule. —Free Press.

A GLOOMY VIEW

VICEROY RECEIVING NO ENCOURAGENT.

CALCUTTA, November 4.

"As the interviews at present taking place between H. E. the Viceroy and prominent politicians are entirely confidential, all I can attempt to convey to readers is the atmosphere" says the special correspondent of the "Statesman" in Delhi. He adds:

"Here again, my own impressions may be all wrong, but on the whole, I am prepared to trust them to the extent of putting them in print, leaving readers to decide for themselves when the curtain is lifted. c Twenty-four hours more have served to confirm me in yesterday's impression that the Viceroy is receiving no encouragement. Unless Delhi is largely inhabited by politicians and bureaucrats who cultivate poker faces, one is not likely to prove wrong in taking a gloomy view. Nowhere have I seen any signs of exhilaration and the Commission on the Reforms seems likely to be launched in a frozen sea where it will have to use a great deal of engine power before it beings to put any ice".—A. P.

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

TO ABOLISH TRADE RESTRICTIONS

LONDON, November 3.

Geneva.—The draft international five-year convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions considered by the Trade Barriers Conference provides for the abolition of all such restrictions subject to certain exceptions. Signatories also undertake not to impose any further such restrictions for six months from the date of the enforcement of the agreement. The convention also provides against the adoption of disguised prohibitions and restrictions including the imposition of marks or other formalities and conditions.

THE RESTRICTIONS.

The restrictions which are not to be abolished comprise those safeguarding public health and security as affected by traffic in animals, plants and arms, but it is stipulated that these shall not be applied so as to constitute arbitrary discrimination between foreign countries subject to the same conditions, nor shall they act as concealed restrictions on international trade.—Reuter.

LATER.

The Trade Convention and the text of the whole series of reservations are published indicating that a few delegates are able to sign the Convention at present.—Reuter.

SYDNEY HARBOUR DISASTER

EIGHTY SIX CASUALTIES

HEROIC EFFORTS OF SCHOOL BOYS

LONDON, November 4.

Sydney.—Divers have brought up six bodies. They counted eighteen others which were entangled in the wreckage of the ferry boat.

The accounts of the disaster show that many deeds of heroism were performed by school boys and others, who saved girls and children who were unable to swim. Casualities hitherto total eighty-six. The dead include Mrs. Millicent, Bryant, who was one of the Australia's first women aviators.

Former Indian Army Officer, Captain E. T. Williams, who was reported to be missing in the Harbour disaster is safe. —Reuter.

ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT IN CHINA.

BRITISH GOODS SEIZED

LONDON, November 4.

Hongkong.—Anti-British boycott is being enforced in Canton since yesterday. Many uniformed pickets at the Custom House and steamer wharves are seizing British goods and searching Chinese passengers.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS SERVICE

"EARN EXPENSES WHILE AT UNIVERSITY."

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

Information has been received here that the International Student Service of Geneva has elected Mr. Suresh Chandra Ray M. A.B.L. of Calcutta as its Corresponding Member. This arrangement will enable this student welfare organisation to come in closer touch with India. The latest enterprise of the service is the organisation of an educational tour, Indan students residing in Europe will be given all facilities to visit various self-help centres so that they may, on return, tell their countrymen how students can earn their educational expenses while at the University.—Free Press.

RUSSO-PERSIAN GUARANTEE PACT

RATIFIED BY THE SOVIET

LONDON, November 3.

Moscow.—The Praesidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet has ratified the Russo-Persian Guarantee Pact and appended documents.—Reuter.

REPAIRS TO BRITAIN'S CATHEDRALS

LARGE FUNDS NECESSARY

LONDON, November 4.

The immediate erection of a new building within the grounds of the Westminster Abbey to provide space for the burial of the Nation's Illustrious dead is urged in the report of the Cathedrals Commission of the Church Assembly. This is necessary owing to there being no remaining space now within the Abbey.

Two schemes are submitted, one of which will cost 50,000 sterling, while the other and more preferable scheme will cost from 150 to 200 thousand sterling.

The Commission also states that at least half a million sterling is necessary to repair the fabrics of the many Cathedral within the next five years. It expresses the hope that the large and authoritative appeal would be made by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to the "People of Britain and also all in the British Empire and the United States of America who value and venerate these noble buildings as a priceless heritage of our Christian civilisation."—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN BUSINESSMEN INDIGNANT

"WHY ARE WE NOT CONSULTED"?

CALCUTTA, November 4.

In an interview with a representative of Free Press of India, Mr. D. P. Khaitan regretted the omission of the Viceroy to consult representatives of Indian commercial opinion and the Federation of Indian Chambers. As statutory Commission will have to deal with matters of vital importance to the economic well-being of the country the Viceoy would have been well-advised to invite leaders of the business community in the central legislature and outside as Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Phiroze Sothna, Mr. Birla, Lala Harikishenlal etc. The Viceroy would do well to take steps to remove the impression that the Government's policy towards Indian commercial community is one of studied neglect.—Free Press.

EX-PRESIDENT MILLERAND

REAPPEARANCE IN SENATE

IMPRISONED DELEGATES' TEMPORARY RELEASE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Paris.—The Parliament has embarked on a new session in which finance will occupy the bulk of the attention. M. Poincare is seeking to get the budget definitely adopted before 1st January. Interest in the Senate, centres round the re-appearance of the ex-President, Millerand, who has been returned to it by a recent by-election. He has decided to support the Republican Unionist Party to which he previously belonged.

The Chamber by 264 votes to 221 adopted a resolution to-day demanding the temporary release of Caehin, Doriot and other imprisoned Communist delegates to enable them to attend the sittings of Parliament.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA-BOMBAY MAIL ON FIRE

PASSENGERS TIMELY ESCAPE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Passengers on the Calcutta-Bombay Mail had an alarming experience in the early hours of Tuesday morning when one of the coaches caught fire and some of the passengers were forced to make their escape through the windows, several losing all their effects. Roused from sleep by dense clouds of smoke and oppressive heat, a passenger stopped the train by pulling the communication chord and gave the other passengers a timely warning.—Free Press.

MILITARY INDUSTRIES COMBINE

AMALGAMATION FOR MANUFACTURE OF ARMAMENTS

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Armament firms, the Vickers Ltd., and the Armstrong Whitworth Ltd., have signed a provincial agreement amalgamating certain of their prominent works and business, principally engaged in naval shipbuilding and manufacture of armaments and heavy special steels.—Reuter's Special

COACH ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

PASSENGERS' SORRY PLIGHT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The passengers, clad in night attire, had to spend several hours by the side of the railway line. Shortly after the coach was vacated it burst into flames and was entirely destroyed.

Carrying a number of passengers, who arrived at Bombay on board the S. S. Genova, the train left Bombay at 3 in the afternoon on Monday and as smoke was seen the train was brought to a stand still between Gaigaon and Akola.—Free Press.

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED

ACCIDENT NEAR DEBAGRAH

The Divisional Superintendent at Sealdah (Calcutta) E. B. Railway wires to the Associated Press under date November 4th:—

At about 10/30 a.m. to-day while the 16 down passenger train was running between Paglachandi and Debagrah, two pairs of wheels of the engine and two pairs of wheels of the tender became derailed at mile 88. The cause is not yet known. Transhipment has been arranged. It is probable that the train may be delayed about six hours.—A. P.

SOVIET PETROL IN BRITAIN

BREACH OF RELATION DOES NOT AFFECT SALE

LONDON, November 4.

That although British diplomatic relations have been broken with Russia officially trade relations between the two countries remain unaffected in spite of organised anti-soviet campaigns is borne out by the figures of the sale of Soviet petrol in Great Britain. Statistirs of the sale of Soviet perol for September 1927 rerord an increase of 885203 gallons over the figures for September 1926. The "Daily Mail" had claimed that 198 British firms with an annual consumption of 51 million gallons had signed the boycott roll. Considering that the total annual consumption of petrol is 800 million gallons the figure of 51 millions boycott should be regarded as a failure But if the statistics for September are an index, the sale of Soviet petrol is on the increase instead of decline. It is also noteworthy that the petrol prices in Britain dropped in ratio to the increase in the sale of Soviet Petrol from 4 shillings 7 pence in 1920 to 1shilling 1 penny in 1927.—Free Press.

"FAIR AND JUST FOR ALL"

UNITY RESOLUTIONS EXPLAINED

NEW ERA STARTED BY CONGRESS

DR. ANSARI'S PLEA FOR TOLERANCE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

At a public meeting held here last night under the Presidentship of Hakim Ajmal Khan "to throw more light on the resolutions passed at the Unity Conference at Calcutta," Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar said that, after an unpleasant experience, he must admit that the atmosphere in Northern India was so surcharged with communal electricity that propaganda for a rapproachment between the two communities should be carried with scrupulous regard to the feelings of the people of both communities.

"GIVE AND TAKE."

The meeting commenced in an atmosphere of goodwill. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari and Maulana Mahomed Ali emphasised the extreme desirability of a policy of mutual give and take.

Dr. Ansari said that up till now, both the communities had been making efforts to deprive each other of their rights, and in this struggle they had been losing their own rights. The Congress had now drawn up a line of demarcation between the rights of both communities and it would be an act of gentlemanliness if each community, by tolerance and good behaviour, obliged the other to respond in the same spirit. This would soon create a spirit of mutual trust and brotherly feeling so essential for the attainment of Swaraj.

Mr. Muhammad Ali stated that the Congress had started a new era and now each community should try to display a spirit of forgiveness, tolerance and even surrender its rights to ensure reciprocity from the other.

FAIR AND JUST TO ALL.

Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar said that in the absence of anyone who could effect a settlement, the Congress took the lead and had arrived at a compromise which was fair and just to all. He emphasised that the best promoter, of the interests of his religion was he who won the affection of the followers of other religions instead of offending them. This principle should be followed by both Hindus and Maoomedans. Both communities were taking a wrong attitude in regard to the cow question and that of music before mosques, with the result that the wishes of neither could be enforced. Hindus should leave the cow question to be settled by the good sense of Muslims, and the latter should leave the music question to the good sense of the Hindus. He had no doubt that this would create in both communities the desire to please each other.

He instanced the case of Afghanistan where, he said, the question of cow slaughter was entirely in the hands of Muslims, and where slaughter was prohibited. It would not be too much to expect similar results here if the question were left in the hands of Muslims in India.—A. P.

HIS DUTY AS CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

MR. S. IYENGAR ON COMMUNAL UNITY

DELHI, Nov. 4.

Speaking on the Hindu-Muslim unity at a public meeting last night Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Congress President said he lagged behind none in his love for the Hindu religion nor did he want to say anything against the communal leaders or the associations. His duty as Congress President was to be courteous but also firm. In order to save prestige and honour, it was the duty of the Congress President to held the Congress panner regardless of opposition from interested people or parties. Above all, it was his duty to be scrupulously just and fair to all. He had done nothing which could be termed as monumental failure or monumental success. Those who charged him with vanity were in fact themselves suffering from that disease. He was charged by certain persons of conspiring with Maulana Saukat Ali, but he could assure them that he was not the man to play into anybody's hands.

Dwelling on the criticism levelled against him by the leaders of the Hindu Sabha, Mr. Iyenger said: "Either you must convince me, or I must convert you to my thought."—Free Press.

RESOLUTIONS FAVOURABLY RECEIVED.

ARYA SAMAJISTS NOT TO OPPOSE

DELHI, Nov. 3.

Efforts at communal unity still continue in Delhi to which a fresh impetus has been given by the visit of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. Both Dr. Ansari and Srinivasa Iyengar have been going round and explaining to the people the Unity Conference resolutions adopted at Calcutta for the last two days. Yesterday they saw the Arya Samajists, the members of the Hindu Mahasabha and Sanathanists and explained to them the nature and scope of the resolutions.

It is understood that the Arya Samajists have agreed not to move any resolution in the session of the Aryan League opposing the Unity resolutions. The other Hindu bodies have also promised a sympathetic treatment of the resolutions.

Dr. Ansari and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar are meeting prominent Musalmans at Hakim Ajmal Khan's place this evening for a similar purpose.

It is understood on reliable authority that Dr. Ansari in his interview with the Viceroy expounded his scheme of communal unity to His Excellency who gave it a patient and sympathetic hearing.—A. P.

DELHI UNITY CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

"ONLY PRACTICAL SOLUTION"

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

"I am afraid that the Congress President and those friends who joined in passing resolutions about cow slaughter and music before mosques have not added to the reputation of the Congress for practical wisdom" writes Lala Lajpat Rai in to-day's issue of "The People." He adds: "They (i.e. resolutions) may be good as ideals, but they are absolutely worthless for purposes of immediate peace."

"In my judgment," he declares, "the only practicable solution for the time being is to accept the decision of the Delhi Unity Conference and to ask the Government to enforce those decisions either by legislating on those lines or by asking their Executive to be guided by them. Nothing can be achieved by passing the resolutions unless there is sanction behind them. That sanction cannot be provided either by Mr. Iyengar or by Mr. Muhammad Ali. The Government and the Government alone is the proper authority to decide these questions by legislation. They must shoulder the responsibility. No amount of peace resolutions passed by the Unity Conference will be of any avail."—A. P.

GENERAL AVARI ON HUNGER STRIKE

NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

General Avari, leader of the Nagpur Republicans who is undergoing his term of imprisonment, has, it is understood, again taken to hunger strike since the last 15 days or so. The cause of the hunger strike is not known.—Free Press.

PURCHASING PEACE WITH MUSLIMS

HINDU SABHA BRANCHES IN BENGAL

DELHI, Nov. 3.

Pandit Deoratana Sharma, Secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha, who returned from his tour in the Punjab yesterday, asked by a Press representative about the statement made by Mr. T. C. Goswami at the Calcutta Unity Conference regarding strength of the Hindu Maha Sabha movement in Bengal, stated that there were at present nearly 200 branches of the Hindu Maha Sabha in 27 out of 28 districts of Bengal, the only distinction being the district of Chittagong hill tracts.

In Calcutta itself there were as many as five branches namely, Burra Bazaar, South, North, Central Calcutta, Kumartooli and North Entaly. Some districts like 24 parganas, Rangpur, Pabna, Nadia, Mymensigh, Jessore; Faridpur, Bakranganj had quite a net work of Hindu Sabha in the districts. Mr. Sarma did not know if the Congress organisation had as many branches in Bengal as the Hindu Sabha had.

Pandit Deoratan Sharma said that the resolution at the Unity Conference "which was after the heart of Maulana Mahomed Ali and his few Khilafatists, could never be acceptable to the Hindu community at large and only went to show the mentality of some Congress leaders to purchase peace with Muslims at any cost and at any sacrifice of Hindu religious sentiments and long established customs.—Free Press.

TRANSVAAL BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

NOT TO JOIN S.A INDIAN CONGRESS

BOMBAY, November 4.

The news about the Transvaal British Indian Association rejoining the South African Indian Congress is not confirmed by subsequent events.

PLAGUE FOLLOWS CHOLERA

SERIOUS RAVAGES IN KARNATAK

ALARMING REPORTS FROM DISTRICTS.

BELGAUM, Nov. 4.

Soon after the decline of the cholera epidemic in August last, plague began its ravages seriously in four districts of Karnatak. The epidemic took a sudden rise in September. From 19 attacks and 112 deaths during August the figures increased to 390 and 200 respectively in Dharwar District and from 26 attacks and 18 deaths to 67 and 33 respectively in Bijapur.

Alarmingly enough the figures unexpectedly mounted to 478 attacks and 267 deaths in Dharwar and 122 and 89 respectively in Bijapur in last month.

In Kanara the monthly figure of attacks was between 30 and 40 and of deaths nearing 25 in August and September but in October it rose to 47 attacks and 37 deaths.

In Belgaum District the number of deaths is nearly 60 each in all the three months and the attacks are 93, 109 and 90 respectively. Belgaum City too is seriously affected. There the August figures of 23 attacks and 20 deaths rose to 66 and 40 respectively in September and in consonance with the general increase it went to 93 attacks and 68 deaths in October. In the first four days of November there have been 18 attacks and 4 deaths in the City.—A. P.

RECRUITMENT FOR CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIA

FOURTEEN VACANCIES ANNOUNCED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

A Communique issued by the Home Department announces that fourteen Indians are to be recruited in India in 1928, both through examination and nomination, for the Indian Civil Service. Four of these vacancies will be reserved for Burmans, five are definitely oered for open competition at the examination to be held at Delhi in January next, and the remaining five are definitely oered for open compe- to be filled by nomination, if the results of the examination make this neccesary for the purpose of redressing communal inequalities. If any of the vacancies reserved for nomination are found not to be required for that purpose, they will be added to those which are to be filled by open competition.—A. P.

ART AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION AT MANDVI

SETH SANTIDAS DONATES RS. 2000

(From a Correspondent.)

CUTCH MANDVI, Nov. 4.

The Cutch Peoples' Parisad Executive Committee resolved on holding Arts and Crafts exhibition under the Parishad auspices from December 25. Professor K. T. Shah announces Seth Shantidas Bhai's generous offer of a donation of Rs. 2,000 solely for Exhibition purposes. This proposal was warmly accepted by the meeting. Shantidasbhai is appointed President and Professor Shah and Gulabshanker Dholakia are appointed secretaries of the exhibition committee.

BHARATPUR PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES

MR. PATHIK TO REPRESENT BEFORE MAHARAJA

DELHI, Nov. 3.

The Secretary, Rajasthan Seva Sangh, wires:—

B. S. Pathik, President, Rajasthan Seva Sangha visited Bharatpur and investigated into the complaints against the Administration for over one week. He had to leave for Delhi where he saw Mahatma Gandhi on November 2. He is staying at Delhi in connection with the work for Indian States people. At Bharatpur Mr. Pathik examined both State and peoples sides. He will shortly place before the Maharaj his opinions regarding public grievances and suggest ways and means for their redress.

PATIALA RETURNS TO HIS CAPITAL

LOYAL RECEPTION BY HIS SUBJECTS

(From a Correspondent.)

PATIALA, Nov. 4.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and party came from the hills to Patiala yesterday by a special train. The arrival was public. On His Highness alighting from the train Patiala Anthem was played. Jagirdars, Sardars, State Officials and other notables of State were present at the railway station to do homage to His Highness. After inspecting the guard-of-honour His Highness went to the waiting-room where he received nezars from Jagirdars, State officials and other notables of State. After the ceremony was over, His Highness went in procession in a State carriage and passed through principal roads of the City, which were lined by State troops and boy scouts. The whole city was full of joy to see His Highness back to his Capital.

ECHO OF MALABAR "REBELLION"

RELEASE OF MR. M. P. NARAYAN MENON URGED

RESOLUTION PASSED IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

The Council discussed Mr. Madhavan Nair's motion for the immediate release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, a Malabar rebellion prisoner.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer regretted that on the floor of the House the judgment of the High Court had been questioned. After reading from records to show that Narayan Menon had been guilty of inciting trouble in connection with the Malabar rebellion, the Law Member reiterated what Government had already said on the subject—that they were prepared to release Menon on two conditions—viz. that he would not take part in politics and would not re-enter Malabar.

Concluding Sir C. P. Ramaswami declared that even now he was prepared to release the prisoner if responsible members of the Legislative Council would give surety for Narayana Menon on the above counts.

"UNREASONABLE CONDITIONS."

Mr. Satyamurti questioned the finding of the High Court and declared that Mr. Menon was innocent of the guilt attributed to him. Had not the Law Member himself before assuming his high office delivered speeches of a kind for which according to law he should have been convicted? (laughter). Even if Mr. Menon was not innocent Government should remit the sentence in response to public demand. The speaker could not understand why Mr Menon should not enter Malabar and should not take part in politics. They were unreasonable conditions. If the Law Members hands were free he should release Menon immediately.

Uppi Sahab, (Malabar, Moplah) also supported the motion. The speaker contended that in the rebellion days it was easy for the Government to produce tutor not one but hundreds of Moplah witnesses against Mr. Narayana Menon. As a Moplah he would urge Mr. Menon's release.

"NOT GUILTY."

Mr. Madhavan Nair replying to the debate declared that all the evidence against the prisoner had been arranged by the police several months after his incarceration. Continuing the speaker affirmed as a co-worker of Mr. Menon that he was not guilty and that if Menon deserved imprisonment he (the speaker) ought to have been hanged.

The Law Member concluding the debate said that in the matter of releasing some of the rebellion prisoners Government wanted to differentiate between the Principals and the victims of the principals, and the victims of the rebellion. He declared that it was inexpedient that before the old harmony of communal relations was restored Mr. Menon should enter Malabar.

The motion was carried without division.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal next moved a resolution urging legislation by Government at an early date to put a stop to the practice of dedicating young girls and young women to Hindu temples for immoral purposes under the pretext of caste or religion. She detailed what she called "the miserable plight" of the Devadasis and pleaded for the abolition of the custom. She had not concluded her speech when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS.

MR. BALDWIN ON DISARMAMENT POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mr. Baldwin at Edinburgh, referring to the League of Nations and the divergence of view regarding the 1924 Protocol, hoped that a frank exchange of views last September had made all realise that the League while maintaining its ideal, must keep its immediate activities within the limits of what was possible at the present moment. He expressed the opinion that if the first disarmament conference would end is the limitation of armaments, that in itself would be a great step.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN SENATE

GOVERNMENT SUFFERS DEFEAT

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Cape Town.—The cordial atmosphere engendered by the Flag Settlement, was notably lacking in connection with the Senate's discussion on the Precious Stones and Iron and Steel Bills. The former emerged from the committee stage considerably amended in spite of the Government spokeman's refusal to accept amendments while as regards the second Bill, the Senate carried a motion adverse to the Government in referring the Bill to the Select Committee.—Reuter.

INDIA'S EXPORT TRADE

QUEST FOR FOREIGN MARKETS FOR TEXTILES

TRADE COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DECISION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Government of India have decided to send a trade mission to a number of markets outside India for exploring the possibility of the development of the export trade in cotton yarn and textiles. It may be remembered that the Tariff Board presided over by Mr. Noyce recommended that the development of the export trade was of vital importance to the Bombay mill industry, to compensate them for the loss of the China trade in yarn. The difficulty was accentuated by the fact that Bombay did not find much outlet in the internal market for its products owing to the increasing competition of mills in other parts of India. Figures show that the export of piecegoods since 1922-23 has been steadily increasing, the set-back in 1925-26 having been made good in 1926-27.

EXPORTS MUST INCREASE.

It is held to be of the utmost importance to the cotton industry that this progress in the matter of export should be further accelerated. The Noyce Tariff Board felt that to secure this end, it was essential that adequate information should be collected regarding markets where such trade could be developed. The Bombay Millowners' Association had suggested to the Board the appointment of Trade Commissioners at Alexandia, Basra, Mombasa, Aden, Singapore and Durban. The Tariff Board, however, was unable to accept this advice, and recommended the appointment of Trade Commissioners at Mombasa and Basra. They wanted that other markets should be surveyed by a Trade Mission before Trade Commissioners were appointed.

RAPID SURVEY TO BE MADE.

The Government of India, recognising that on the development of the export trade, the future prosperity of the cotton industry largely depends, are anxious to co-operate in this matter, but are not satisfied on the information in their possession that the appointment of Trade Commissioners at Mombasa and Basra would be indisputably repaying. They want the whole question to be more closely gone into. It has therefore been decided to send a small trade mission to make a rapid survey of a number of countries to report on the potentialities of their markets for Indian goods, and to make recommendations. The mission will consist of an official and a nominee of Bombay Millowners. Dr. D. B. Meek, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, and Statistics, and Mr. T. Malony, Secretary to the Bombay Millowners' Association, have been selected to constitute the trade mission, and they will have the assistance of a clerk.

COST OF MISSION.

The Misson will spend six months on its work, and will visit Rangoon, Malaya, Java, Ceylon, Iraq and Persia, the Levant, Egypt, Sudan; Aden; and the East coast of Africa, down to Durban. The Tariff Board, which do not include Mombasa and Basra in the proposed survey, estimated the cost of the Mission at Rs. 50,000, but the Government of India estimate that the cost would be, roughly, Rs. 40,000. As Mr. MacIver will officiate for Dr. Meek, and the post of Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence will be kept vacant for six months, thereby making a saving of Rs. 12,500, the total cost to the public revenues of the proposed mission would not probably exceed Rs. 28,000.

COLD WEATHER TRIP.

It is held that it is very desirable that the Mission should be able to start during this cold weather, in view of the active competition from other countries in markets which are to be surveyed. An earlier decision was delayed because the views of the Bombay Millowners did not reach the Government before the conclusion of the last Simla Session of the Central Legislature. The Standing Finance Committee will be approached for its sanction for the estimate, at the beginning of the next session of the Legislature, but the individual approval of members of the Committee may be asked for in advance of the meeting in view of the urgency of the matter.—A. P.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR

RUMOUR OF RESIGNATION CONTRADICTED

POONA, November 14.

The Associated Press authoritatively understands that the Hon. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir has not tendered resignation of his office as a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.—A. P.

CAROL'S ATTEMPT TO RETURN TO RUMANIA

INTERESTING REVELATIONS

LONDON, Novmber 4.

Bucharest.—The Under-Secretary of State, addressing journalists, made a number of disclosures regarding the activities of Manoilesco who was recently arrested. The Under-Secretary read extracts from Manoilesco's diary, showing the Prince Carol's desire to return to Rumania before his son Michael was proclaimed King. The diary reveals that the proposed plan was to induce certain political leaders to agitate in favour of Prince Carol. Manoilesco's adventure was timed for November. Manoilesco will be tried in a few days.—Reuter.

AMERICAN GOVT. FULLY INFORMED OF NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, November 4.

New York.—Mr. White, the Vice-President of the White Engineering Corporation, and Mr. Yuttner, who is agent for the Abyssinian Government's Envoy, Martin, both interviewed by *Reuter*, confirmed the details of the Blue Nile contract. Mr. Yuttner stated that Martin, who had recently returned to Abyssinia, acted with the full knowledge of the American Government, and kept President Coolidge and Kellogg fully informed of the progress of negotiations and the final result.—Reuter.

Dr. B. S. Moonje has been re-elected President of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee for the new year.—Free Press.

The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad has refused to grant bail to Mr Sailendranath Cakravarthi, who was arrested here under the Explosive Substances Act.—A. P.

YORKSHIRE COUNTY TEAM.

SUTCLIFFE APPOINTED CAPTAIN

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Rugby.—Sutcliffe, the well-known international cricketer, has been appointed Captain of the Yorkshire county team for the next season. He will continue to play as a professional. This is not the first time that Yorkshire has been captained by a professional, for between 1870 and 1890 there were three captains who were professionals. Nottinghamshire and Sussex have also been so captained, but of late years, it has been the custom for amateurs only to captain county teams. Sutcliffe is at present on his way to South Africa with the M.C.C. touring team. He is an extremely popular player, and his first cricket partnerships with Hobbs in the England-Australia matches have made cricket history.—B. O. W.

INDIAN BARRISTER CENSURED

LONDON, November 3.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (consisting of Sumner, Atkinson, Sinha, Sir John Wallis and Sir Lancelot Sanderson) severely censured the Indian Barrister, Mr. Abdul Majid, who was supporting the petition for special leave of appeal against the decision of the High Court of Patna upholding the conviction of two men for unlawful possession of firearms. Lord Sumner said that a statement had been allowed to enter the petition which was untrue and unjustifiable by any reference to the materials on which it was professed to be founded. This a double injustice had been done—injustice to the Judicial Committee and injustice to the Sessions Judge who was alleged to have made the statement damaging his colleague.

His Lordship asked Mr. Majid if he wished to say anything. Mr. Majid said there was no desire to deceive his Lordship or to do injustice to the Magistrate who tried the case. His duty was to submit facts and his conclusions on them. Lord Sumner said that the Committee would in future be obliged to scrutinise petitions which they had reason to think Mr. Majid had drafted with misgiving which they greatly regretted to have to entertain of any member of the bar. Mr. Majid expressed sorrow. Lord Sumner said "I dare say you are sorry and possibly your sorrow will not end to-day. We have heard all we wish to hear from you." The petition was dismissed.—Reuter.

AVERT THE CRISIS

GRAVE SITUATION IN KHARAGPUR.

GOVT. INTERVENTION URGED

YEOTMAL, Nov. 4.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A., Member of the Central Railway Advisory Board and the Standing Finance Committee has despatched to the Hon. Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member, the following telegram:

"Kharagpur labour situation becoming more serious. If the minimum demands be not met in a conciliatory spirit general strike seems inevitable upsetting estimates of net gains based on contemplated labour reduction in workshops. Strongly hope your timely intervention may yet save the advent of crisis resulting in terrible loss to railway and misery to labour families."—A. P.

NEW INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS

GOVERNMENT EXPLAIN MODE OF SELECTION

DELHI, Nov. 3.

The following communique is issued by the Home Department:—

In accordance with the recommendations of the Lee Commission direct recruits for the Indian Civil Service are now being selected in equal number from Europeans and Indians. For purposes of calculation, the London examination of one year and the Indian examination and nominations of the next year are taken together as forming one year.

In the year 1926-27, one of the selected European candidates dropped out. He will be replaced during the year 1927-28 and figures for the recruitment in 1927-28, have accordingly been fixed at 36 Europeans and 35 Indians. The London examination of 1927 has yielded 36 Europeans and 21 Indians. This leaves fourteen Indians to be recruited in India in 1928 through examination and nomination.

FOUR VACANCIES FOR BURMANS.

Four of these vacancies will be reserved for Burmans. Five are definitely offered for open competition at the examination to be held at Delhi in January next, while the remaining five are for the present held in reserve to be filled by nomination if the results of the examination make this necessary for the purpose of redressing communal inequalities. If any of the vacancies reserved for nomination are found not to be required for that purpose they will be added to the number to be filled by open competition.

57 NEW RECRUITS.

The following is the complete list of European and Indian candidates numbering 57, who have been accepted for the Indian Civil Service as the result of the open competitive examination held in London in 1927:—P Mason, W H J Christie, S Dutt, N D K Rao, R V Vernede, W I J Wallace, D H Elwin, A H Kemp, P M Lad, A A MacDonald, T S Swaminathan, J B L Munro, T S Atkinson, M J Desai, G G Drewe, G Burgess, P R B May, J C Bolton, P C Chaudhuri, J S Mallannah, F H Logan, M Karamatulla, H F Oxbury, M R Mehervaid, A P Lemesurier, J B Bird, D C A Kincaid, M B Ahmad, G E B Abell, E S Hyde, V B Stainton, A R Luce, R M Sundaram, S S K Hattiangadi, K W P Marar, M M Philip, T E Steatfield, J E Maher, J M Lobo, M R Sachdev, S Mehta, R Gupta, S Falshaw, A H S Fletcher, M Worth, I W Lewis Lloyd, H R Shivdasani, H S Kamath, R C S Bell, M H Jones, A K Potter, C A Humphrey, K K Hajara, L J Lucas, R H Saloway, C Constable, and J S Wilcock.

"A GUIDE TO PERSIA."

Persia is very much in the public eye in India at the present moment. Those who are interested in the progress and development of this ancient country will be glad to know that Mr. Maneck Faridoon Mulla who toured all over Persia lately and stayed there for about two years doing his work as a missionary, is publishing shortly a volume on Persia named "A Guide to Persia." The chapters will deal with the population of all Zoroastrians resident in all towns and villages of Iran, the statistics concerning the religious and economic conditions of Yezd and 30 villages adjoining it, and particulars about educational activities of Yezd and villages adjacent to it, also the particulars about the various roads and routes which would prove useful to travellers. Photos of the routes will be given.

The volume will also contain the life sketch of Zoroaster (based on Avesta and Shah Namah, the life-sketch of Firdausi Tusi with Persian verses, and also a history of old Iran, and also the life-sketch of late Mr. Maneckji Hataria. Anybody desiring particulars in this connection can get them from the author at the office of Messrs. Mullah and Mullah, Solicitors, Esplanade Road.

MASONIC MISSION TO INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Masonic mission to India, headed by Lord Cornwallis, left Victoria this afternoon and was given a cordial send-off.—Reuter.

MORE ABOUT MISS MAYO'S BOOK

INDIA OFFICE PURCHASES 5000 COPIES?

BACKING OF AN OFFICIAL SYNDICATE

The "Indian Daily Mail" writes:—

A distinguished Indian who returned from Europe this morning made a startling statement to a representative of the "Indian Daily Mail" regarding Miss Mayo's book "Mother India."

It appears the India Office purchased about 5,000 copies of the book and broadcast it among the English public. Our informant said that he gleaned this fact from leading political circles of London.

He also stated that the author was engaged by a syndicate composed of retired Anglo-Indian officials and others interested in Indian affairs and that abundant financial resources were made available for the writing of the book.

"SALVATION SIEGE" IN BRITAIN.

NIGHT PRAYER MEETINGS IN LONDON AND PROVINCES

LONDON, Nov. 3.

"Sinners of all descriptions are in for a hot time in the next few weeks", is the official comment on the Salvation Army's campaign for November for the conversion of Britain by "Redhot gospellers" This "Salvation Siege" opened at 11 last night when two thousand men and women of all ranks congregated in the City Hall, Glasgow, amid scenes of remarkable fervour and religious devotion directed at Septuagenarian General Bramwell Booth. The meeting continued till 4-30 in the morning. Similar night prayer meetings were conducted by the Salvationists in London and the provinces.—Reuter's Special.

PROPOSED DAM ACROSS BLUE NILE.

RIVALRY FOR CONCESSION

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Well informed circles in London are sceptical about the report of the "New York Times" to effect that the White Engineering Corporation of New York is likely to obtain a concession from the Abyssinian Government to build a dam across the Blue Nile, and thus control the water supplies to Egypt and Sudan. On the contrary, it is believed that no such agreement is possible under the terms of the Anglo-Abyssinian treaty. Moreover, the construction of the dam is under discussion for a long time between the British and the Abyssinian Governments.—Reuter.

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS IN FRENCH CHAMBER

CHAIRMAN OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE RESIGNS

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Paris.—The proceedings of the Chamber were enlivened by an announcement that M. Franklin Bouillon, the notoriously stormy petrel of politics, had resigned the Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee and had severed his twenty-five years' connection ith the Radical-Socialist Party because the latter had developed a leaning towards the Socialists. M. Bouillon holds that the continuance of that party truce is essential to the financial recovery, and is of opinion that the Socialist Foreign policy will spell war with Germany within ten years.—Reuter.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR FOR U. S. A.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Berlin.—Doctor Von Prittwitz und Gaffron, Counsellor of the Embassy at Rome, will be German Ambassador for the United States in succession to Von Maltzan killed in aeroplane crash.—Reuter.

CAPTIVES HELD AT RANSOM

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Paris.—The captors of Yves Steeg and party which accompanied him, are demanding £16,000 sterling as ransom.—Reuter.

MRS KEITH MILLER ARRIVES AT BAGHDAD

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Baghdad.—Mrs. Keith Miller has arrived here to-day after a somewhat adventurous journey across the desert from Cairo delayed by wind, rain and standstorms.—Reuter.

CYCLONE CAUSES TERRIBLE HAVOC

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED

NELLORE SUFFERS MOST

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Considerable havoc has been caused by the recent storm between Penneri and Nellore Stations on the Madras-Calcutta line. The wayside stations presented scenes of wreckage, most of the corrugated roofings and tiles having been blown off. Nellore was badly affected. Not only were the cabin roofs blown off and the station buildings damaged, but the church and hospital were also wrecked. Tiles of the Town Hall roofings were also blown off. Loss of 24 human lives as a result of falling houses has been reported. The semaphores of the signal cabins, telegraphs posts and station yard buildings have been damaged. A Jamadar working in the signalling cabin was thrown off by the wind with the result that he sustained injuries. The running of the Mail train from Madras to Calcutta has been cancelled for the present.—A. P.

SYMPATHY WITH SUFFERERS

GOVERNOR TO VISIT NELLORE

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

His Excellency the Governor has conveyed through the Collector of Nellore, his sympathy to all those who suffered in the recent storm there. He expresses distress at the damage to life and property, and hopes to personally visit Nellore.—A. P.

RS. 10,000 SANCTIONED FOR RELIEF

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

It is understood that a report received by the Railway authorities says that 300 people lost their lives in cyclone in Nellore. The Government has sent a message of sympathy to sufferers and Government have placed Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Collector for relief.—Free Press.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.
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ARYAN CONGRESS MEETS

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR TOLERATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The All-India Aryan Congress commenced its session this morning in a pandal specially erected for the occasion in the People's Park, facing Delhi Fort. The delegates numbered about 3,000, and most of them had come from the Punjab, the United Provinces and Behar. After Pandit Ramchand, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had welcomed the delegates, Lala Hansraj delivered his Presidential Address.

BE TOLERANT.

Lala Hansraj called upon the members of the Arya Samaj to show toleration and not to be unnerved by what he termed murderous attacks by Mussalmans. The Samaj had not retaliated to these attacks because it was convinced that such assaults formed no part of its proselytising activities. Moslems and Christian missionaries had distributed literature against the Aryan religion. Musalmans had written at least three hundred books, tracts and pamphlets against Arya Samaj, attacking Maharishi Dayanand, the founder of the Samaj, and had cast aspersions on his sincerity and simplicity. But he was proud to say that the Arya Samaj had always shown its willingness to have anti-Islamic literature prescribed, and also, had never taken the law into its own hands. He requested the Aryan Congress to form sub-committees in every part of the country to keep strict watch on literature likely to rouse communal feelings, and requested Musalmans to do the same.

SHUDDHI AND MUSIC.

Touching on Shuddhi, Lala Hansraj said that Muslim opposition to Hindus having the right of conversion to their religion was based on their disappointment regarding conversion of Hindus in large numbers to their faith, following the development of Shuddhi work by Hindus.

Alluding to the question of music before mosques, the President said that although, in some cases, the local authorities in certain places had imposed unfair restrictions on Arya Samaj processions, the Government's policy as a whole had not been declared against their just right of leading processions accompanied by music. He impressed on the leaders of the Samaj the need for putting beforehand before the authorities their plans for leading such processions, and he was sure that officials would not act in disregard of their lawful and age-long right of leading processions with music.

MARTYRDOM OF SHRADHANAND.

Proceeding, the President drew attention to the strained feelings between Hindus and Muhammadans, and said that many Hindus viewed with great alarm the "daily assaults and cold-blooded murders of Arya Samajists and the threatening letters received by them", but he did not despair of the situation that had arisen. He was convinced that God always ordained the wider expansion of a religion which had to makke sacrifices of this kind. The murderer of Pandit Lekhram who thought that by his act the work of Vedic missionaries would end, must have been astonished to find how rapidly missionary work of the Arya Samaj had been strengthened after his death. Similarly, the assassin of the late Swami Shraddhanand must have heard that after the martydom of the Swami, even the Conservative Pandits of Benares agreed to the principles of Shuddi and had started the work of conversion of Non-Hindus to the Hindu Faith.

HINDU SOCIAL EVILS.

The speaker next dwelt on social evils. He stressed the necessity for prohibiting early marriage and urged Hindus to adopt a system of widow remariage. He pleaded for the establishment of an organisation to nurse orphans and uncared for children who otherwise fell a prey to the activities of missionaries of other religions. Concluding, he appealed to Hindus as well as Musalmans to drop petty quarrels and maintain good relations and unite together. Thus alone could India, as a Nation, progress.—A. P.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BOMBAY

While a Hindoo merchant named Narayan was returning from the Central Bank of India after drawing about Rs. 20,000 from his account yesterday noon he was robbed of Rs. 2,000 out of the sum and the thief had succeeded in running away. The alleged thief was, however, afterwards arrested, it is said, from Withalwadi. The merchant who was robbed, and the alleged accused are both lying in the G. T. Hospital as both of them have received some injuries.

CADETSFOR "DUFFERIN"

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Two candidates out of five who had applied for admission attended the entrance examination for the selection of cadets to the training ship "Dufferin."—A. P.

Warsaw.—The Polish Minister at Angora and the Afghan Foreign Minister have signed Polono-Afghan treaty of friendship at Angora.—Reuter.

EAST AFRICAN FEDERATION

COMMISSION PERSONNEL NOT ANNOUNCED

INDIAN DEPUTATION CONSIDERED UNSATISFOCTARY

MOMBASA, November 4.

The convention of associations passed a resolution pressing its executive to enquire into and abolish the King's African Rifles which is local military force and substitute to the same by the newly created defence force which is assented to by the Secretary of State for Colonies without a provision for the oath of allegiance to His Majesty. The Governor declares that the Federation Commission will be arriving at the end of January next and says that the Commission desires memoranda to be prepared for the Commission by representative bodies or individuals and forwarded to the Secretary, East African Governors' Conference, duplicates to the Colonial Secretary, Nairobi. The personnel of the Commission is not yet out. The announcement regarding the appointment of a deputation of the Indian Government is considered not satisfactory as it is lacking in non-official members. Ewebank has arrived to-day. The special session of the Congress has been postponed till December pending consultation with the deputation members.

FUTURE OF AVIATION

SIR S. BRANCKER ON THE OPENING OF NEW LINES

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Rugby.—Two large airships which are under construction in England will be ready for service next summer, and the Director of Civil Aviation, Sir Sefton Brancker, stated last night that their first use might be on an experimental service to Canada via Bathurst, on the West African Coast, and the Azores, so that the assistance of the trade winds may be utilised.

Experience with lighter than air machines is however limited, and all plans for the use of these great vessels are merely tentative. There is ample experience on which to base plans for the development of imperial routes by heavier than aircraft, and Sir Sefton Brancker looks forward, as aircraft further improves in range, reliability and speed, to less and less dependence being placed on ground organisation, until a position is reached in which, for example, flying boats can proceed direct across the Atlantic from the west coast of Ireland to Newfoundland.

MAIN OBJECTIVES.

The three main objectives are through-communication by aeroplane from London to Melbourne via India, a branch line from this route through Cairo and Central Africa to Capetown, and the opening of the air-ship route to India. Referring to the development of the Cairo-Basra route which showed one hundred per cent. regularity Sir Sefton Brancker said that unfortunately, Persia, having agreed two years ago to the route regularly running along her coast line, had so far refused to ratify the agreement. Accordingly, a route on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf was being surveyed, and this showed that there were no physical difficulties until they reached the 220 miles jump across the Indian Ocean, to British territory. By degrees, they were acquiring so much confidence in three-engined aircraft that he did not think that this jump was going to worry them.

KARACHI-CALCUTTA SECTION.

Negotiations were proceeding regarding the Karachi-Calcutta section, which was the business of the Indian Government, which would also control the route to Rangoon. The route to Singapore from Rangoon was the responsibility of the British Government, but the route was still indeterminate. It has been reconnoitred and British interests were negotiating for service from Penang to the Dutch East Indies. With their present equipment and experience, such an air route of thirteen thousand miles to Australia could be covered in seventeen days, and when full night flying was possible,—one of the biggest factors in improving air communications—to 179 hours. He described the suggested air route to Canetown, which, on present experience, could be flown from London in ten days, and with night flying the flight could be reduced to 108 hours.—B. O. W.

MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

It is now understood that the conference of Provincial Ministers foreshadowed in a Calcutta message issued last night, as likely to meet on November 16th will be held under the auspices of the Home Department of the Government of India, and will be attended by representatives of the Local Governments, including a number of Ministers.

The idea underlying the Conference appears to be to provide a common meeting ground where Provincial representatives can exchange views on matters of common interest regarding the organization of Provincial Services, which they are all considering now. Probably, a couple of months later, there will be another Conference under the auspices of the Education Department, when similar questions relating to Education and Local Self-Government may be discussed. Thus, there will be two conferences, and probably Sir Mahomed Habibullah will preside over the latter conference.—A. P.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN THE PUNJAB

GOVERNOR PRAISES POLICE 'PROMPTNESS'

ADVICE TO BE IMPARTIAL AND NON COMMUNAL

LAHORE, November 4.

At the police parade held here to-day, His Excellency the Governor of Punjab, in distributing titles and rewards to officers and men of the force, expressed very warm appreciation of the services rendered by those who were thus honoured, and paid a tribute to the fine spirit and high sense of duty which he said, had characterised the work of the force during the past year. Referring to some aspects of the work of the police, His Excellency, while expressing relief that they had not had to deal with organised dacoity or violent crime during the last 12 months, said that he had hoped that the year would be marked in other ways by a further return to normal conditions. But their hopes were frustrated by the prevalence of communal animosities and the fear of communal violence, which had not only tended to absorb the attention of the police, and their officers in many districts, but had produced that disturbance of the atmosphere in which the ordinary criminal appears to find encouragement for his activities.

BE IMPARTIAL AND NON-COMMUNAL.

His Excellency said that the non-co-operation agitation had produced a similar result. The effect produced by communal tension was however, happily, on a smaller scale. Where actual violence had occurred, the police had acted promptly and effectively. It had been necessary more than once to call the military to their aid, but together, they had achieved remarkable success. If the suffering and the loss of life due to the outbreak of violence had in some cases been great, yet they had at least been spared the honours of long-continued disturbance and disorder.

Concluding, His Excellency expressed the hope that while not relaxing their vigilance the Police force should see that no suspicion of partiality and no taint of communal feeling was exhibited in any steps the police took. "Our Aim", said His Excellency, "must be to give to each and all, without discriminations and without favour, peace of mind and sense of lawful security of the lawful practice of his religious and social observances".—A. P.

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN UNITED KINGDOM

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Rugby.—The new capital issues in the United Kingdom, excluding British Government securities, amounted during October to nearly thirty-eight millions sterling. This, according to statistics compiled by the Midland Bank, is the highest monthly amount since October 1923, and brings the total for twelve months ended last month to 288 millions, which is the highest for an corresponding period since the boom year of 1920.

An analysis of the geographical distribution of this new capital shows that fifteen millions of October's total was for the United Kingdom, thirteen and a half millions for other parts of the Empire, and nine and a half millions for foreign countries.—B. O. W.

LATEST NEWS

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

H. E. the Governor has nominated Sir C. P Ramaswami Iyer, Law Member, as Vice-President of the Madras Executive Council.—A. P

PATNA, Nov. 4.

A communique acknowledges donations towards the Orissa Flood Relief Fund, which include Rs. 500 from the King Emperor and a similar amount from the Governor.

The Governor accompanied by Lady Stephenson arrived at Chaibasa from Ranchi on Wednesday. On Thursday His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stephenson visited the jail and the hospital and the S.P.G. mission school. Later His Excellency received an address from the commissioners of Chaibasa Municipality.—A. P.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Well-informed circles in London are not alarmed at the reaffirmation of the report from New York with regard to the Blue Nile dam contract. It is not thought in London that the Abyssinian Government can have cognisance of such arrangement since the treaty position was well defined in 1902 when Menelek Second undertook not to construct or allow to be constructed any work across the Blue Nile, Lake Tsana or the Sobat which would arrest the flow of their waters to Nile except under agreement with the British Government or the Government of Sudan. It is understood that the Abyssinian Government did not approach the British Government to obtain the latter's consent to such a project.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Nothing is known in authoritative quarters in London of the report that Earl Winterton will be appointed Governor of Bombay or Madras.—Reuter.

Leading Face Cream
now in new & Beautiful Jar

THE IDEAL FACE POWDER
Soft, fine and clinging, sifted many times through screens of closely woven silk, Icilma Face Powder adheres lightly but securely to the skin under all conditions. Almost invisible, it is so fine that it gives a delicate and velvety bloom and removes all anxiety about "shininess." Made in two shades—Naturelle, which suits most complexions; and Creme, especially for Brunettes.

Icilma Cream, with a record of 27 years as the world's leading toilet cream, has shed its dress of 1900 and now appears in a delicately moulded green-frosted jar of great beauty—a modern jar really worthy of the cream.

But the cream itself is unchanged in any detail whatsoever. It is unique in containing Icilma Water, a natural water from Northern Africa, famous for its beautifying properties. It is rich and foamy. Non-greasy. The perfect base for face powder.

Use Icilma Cream regularly if you would look your best. It protects, beautifies and stimulates the complexion.

Icilma
CREAM
Choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

Cloudy Teeth?

Get Pepsodent—Works Wonders by Clearing Film Coat from Teeth

THERE is a film that forms on teeth. This film can easily be felt by running one's tongue across the teeth; a slippery sort of coating.

Film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That is why teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of pyorrhea. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is, every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Pepsodent, the special film-removing dentifrice which leading dental authorities favor. Different from any other tooth paste.

Pepsodent curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets, thus, in all ways, the exactments of modern dental science.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

His Future? assure it NOW!

Proper feeding in infancy is absolutely essential to future health and development. That is why thousands of mothers, unable to breast feed their babies, give Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it is the nearest equivalent to nature's own food and lays the foundation of a strong and healthy constitution.

Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all chemists.

Send for a Sample to WILSON LATHAM & CO. LD. Bombay

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...R & CO.

...bay, Nov. 4.

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NEW YORK.

New York Nov/Dec. 15/6 per ton of 2 cwts.

Remarks:—During the week the market ruled quiet.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	13 12 0
Epsom Salt	3 8 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 12 0
Maize Starch, Continental	11 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 2 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32-4-0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 2 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8-10-0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8-10-0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8-4-0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 12 0
Soda Ash	6 12 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 4 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small pkg.	33 8 0
Litharge Flake Small pkg. (French)	27 8 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 0
Antimony Salt	0-5-10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 2
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 7 9
Formal-de-hyde	0 6 3

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

During the fortnight ending Tuesday, the 1st November the following change in the prices of Silver has taken place:—

Our Silver market, since we wrote our previous Review a fortnight ago, has advanced 11 annas. The advance ras been due to "Shorts" covering and buying by Bull operators, Shroffs, Commission Houses and Option-eaters in consequence of the steady rise in the Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the fortnight was Rs. 59-7 on the 1st instant and the lowest Rs. 58-5 on the 20th ultimo, the range for the fortnight being Rs. 1-2. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 5|16 higher than the previous close, the highest touched being 2-6 15|16 on the 1st instant and the lowest 2-6 9|16 on the 28th October.

The London price is 0 1|4 higher. The market was steady, with India and China both being buyers. The New York price is 56 5|8 cents i.e. 0 3|8 cent higher. The highest price was 56 5|8 cents on the 1st instant and the lowest 56 1|8 cents on the 25th October.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1|4.

With regard to our local market, we advise taking profit at present prices with a view to effect purchases on set-backs.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 4TH NOVEMBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Friday, the 4th November 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in the north and east of the province. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the extreme north of the area and lower in the southeast; the minimum was generally above normal.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri 1,25 inches of rain, Jhansi 2.45 inches, Cawnpore 0.60 inches and Allahabad 0.10 inches. Skies are overcast with cloud and vapour in air is in large excess. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in the whole area; the minimum was higher than usual in the eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 0.18 inches of rain, Ajmer 0.33 inches and Kotah 2.13 inches. Skies are heavily clouded over the eastern districts of Rajputana and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is considerably in excess in Rajputana and in defect in lower Sind. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal in Rajputana; the minimum was lower than usual in northwest Rajputana and higher in upper Sind and northeast Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.62 in. of rain and Indore 1.93 inches. Skies are heavily clouded over Central India West and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Dwarka and in excess at other stations. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal except on the Kathiawar coast: the minimum was higher than usual at Indore and lower at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.17 inches of rain, Saugor 0.60 inches, Hoshangabad 0.42 inches, Khandwa 0.74 inches, Akola 1.73 inches, Amraoti 1.19 inches and Raipur 0.27 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and vapour in air is in large excess. Maximum temperature was appreciably lower and the minimum higher than usual in the whole of the area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately cloudel and humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature did not differ much from the normal; the minimum was higher than usual in the central parts of the area. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 87 deg. 3 (1 deg. below normal) and a minimum of 11 deg. 2 (2 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Several light falls of rain have occurred in the division. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and the air is more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan; the minimum was locally higher than usual in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression, which was over the Bombay Deccan yesterday morning, has recurved and moved in a northeasterly direction, and now lies over the north Central Provinces. It has caused an extension of rainfall in the United Provinces and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India West and the Central Provinces and local in southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.40 inches at Masulipatam, 2.93 inches at Madras and 0.54 inches at Negapatam.

Forecast.—A decrease of rainfall is probably in Rajputana, the west Central Provinces and southeast Madras.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4th November 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.951 inches .033 above normal.

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.771 inches .037 below normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.152.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degress.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.3 degrees 1.1 below normal.

Minimum temperatue during 24 hours 77.2 degrees 1.8 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 67 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 5.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 8)

is evidenced by the fact that no Medical College in India admits students on the strength of the Matriculation examination alone. Without exception they require that their entrants must have passed, in addition to the Matriculation, the Intermediate Science Examination, which follows on two academic years of instruction in Chemistry, Physics, Biology and English, or the equivalent of this examination." Sir Norman does not say how it came about that the standard of Matriculation, which was considered to be high enough for entrance into the Medical Colleges, until quite recent years, came to be 'admittedly lower.' If we only inquire from the proper quarters, we shall find that it was the British Education Authority that said it was lower and it said so when it suited its purpose to say so. Why, Sir Norman Walker continues:—"No British University accepts the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University as equivalent to its own Matriculation Examination." The Entrance Board of the Scotish Universities, of which Sir Norman Walker happens to be a member, "accepts, as having passed the equivalent of its own Entrance Examination, (only) those framed by the Entrance Board of the Scotish Universities for the special benefit of the Indian student, requiring sufficient knowledge of English to follow the courses of education with profit. Can concern for the interests of the Indian medical student be more honest and more sympathetic!! He simply suggests a very convenient and unobtrusive method by which students who are not wanted, can be kept out, even though they may have passed the requisite University Examinations. Sir Norman Walker wants the I.M.S. to be in control of Indian Medical Education and at the same time he suggests the creation and reservation of an additional autocratic power to be put in the hands of the Entrance Authorities, specially for the benefit of the Indian medical student. What an oppotunity that would offer for dishonest discrimination and favouritism, and where is the guarantee that such powers would not be used for political purposes, on communalistic lines? The open and above-board method of University examination standard is not sufficient in the eyes of Sir Norman Walker; perhaps, because it does not give the authorities power to discriminate between student and student. Sir Norman Walker and the people whom he represents, are reactionary in the regulations they suggest against the Indian student, and they must be helping them to debar many an Indian student from getting admission into Scotish Colleges, but I fail to see how it would help Sir Norman Walker and his friends, when such a rule is enacted in India, unless it is to be worked on communalistic lines. In my next article I shall further endeavour to point out the baselessness of Sir Norman Walker's charges against the Indian students and the duty of the Senate and College authorities in the matter.

(To Be Continued).

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 5TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, you believe in leading a happy-go-lucky life with no thought of to-morrow or even of the next hour. Why worry?—enjoy and be merry is your motto; but life is not all a bed of roses nor even of thorns or thistles. So Mr. Carefree Jolly-good, take a middle course. Take this curious world as neither a vale (or wail) of tears nor a mountain of merriment. Amidst all your pleasant attractions and distractions and detractions, the day visualised by the great Indian poet will one day in the near future (I am sorry to have to say) present his ugly face before you, laughing a weird laugh that will freeze you to the marrow (if any marrow is left in you by the time) due to plain thinking and high living. The poet has said: "Sez vina toe sotoe nahie, ne kartoe hunner hazaar; kholi kholi ne barse, jem lodhu galey luhar re, pranya bhaji lene Kirtar" etc., which is, rendered in good King George's, or even our beloved Jayakar's, English, means: You, in your earthly career rolled on and in your bed and pillows (Rolls Royces were not known and Mr. Ford was probably playing marbles or spinning tops in the street at the time when the Gujerati poet wrote this piece of his immortal poem) and did a thousand arts and crafts (for your pleasure), but a day would come when you will be cremated roughly, just as a blacksmith smelts iron in his furnace. So worship God." But this advice will fall flat, or slide down just as water on a duck's back. If you go to the extreme, you will, in some cases, justify the proverb "All might perish for the sake of one Jonah". If you therefore have some regard for the safety of your fellow-citizens try to avoid travelling or voyaging in a crowded train or steamer. Excuse me for my plain speaking, but there's no other good advice that I can give you. May wisdom dawn on you and persons of your ilk and kidney (and bladder and liver and heart as well).

KAPURTHALA AND RAJPIPLA RETURN

FUTURE OF INDIAN POLO

The P. and O. Mail Steamer, S.S. "Ranchi" which arrived in Bombay on Friday morning brought with it quite a number of important persons. H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala, H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla and H. H. the Maharaja of Rutlam returned to India with their suites and were given warm reception by their subjects at the "Mole".

EMBARGO WINS TWO RACES.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla returned from his polo trip in England where he stayed for almost a year. The Maharaja told the press representatives that he had a very nice time in England and he was pleased that his horse "Embargo" had won him two races during the season. His Highness is very hopeful about the future of Indian Polo. The fact that the Indian Army Polo team did not meet with success in America, was attibuted by his Highness to a number of reasons one of which was that the Indian team had to contest in a foreign country. The Maharaja corroborated the news that another Indian Polo team was proceeding to England and America next year under the captainey of H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal who had secured some very good players from Jodhpur and Patiala.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF KAPURTHALA

The Maharaja of Kapurthala returns to India after having attended the Conference of the League of Nations as a representative of India.

His Highness is celebrating the Golden Jubilee of his fifty years' reign to which he has invited many a ruling Prince of India. The celebrations will begin on Nov. 23 and last till the 5th of December.

ALL INDIA MUSLIM FEDERATION

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am enclosing herewith an invitation letter that has been issued to all Muslim leaders. As it is possible that all Muslim leaders might not receive the invitation. I shall be glad and obliged if you will kindly publish the invitation letter in your esteemed paper.—Yours etc.

MOHAMEDALLY ALLABUX,
All-India Muslim Federation.
114, Cowasjee Patel Street.,

Dear Sir,

Probably you have learnt from the Press that the All-India Muslim Federation has been established in Bombay with the following aims and objects:—

(1) Union of Indian Mussimans.

(2) Defence and Promotion of Muslim Interests.

(3) Removal of misunderstanding between Government and Musaimans.

(4) Maintenande of Peace and Order in India.

In view of the present circumstances now prevailing in India we thought it advisable to form this orgnisation in the interests of the Muslim Community, and we hope that with your support and Co-operation we shall be able to serve our community at this critical juncture in our history.

We hope you will kindly join the Muslim Federation and support and encourage us with your valuable advice. Awaiting your kind reply and thankng you in anticipation.

We beg to remain Sir,
Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) MOHAMEDALLY ALLABUX,
Hon. Secretary.

Energy all day long

Every time you move or think you use up a certain amount of energy. That wastage of energy goes on all day long. Only from nourishment can that wastage of energy be made good.

"Ovaltine" is a delicious food beverage which supplies in abundance the nourishment you need for giving energy and repairing tissue wastage. No other food is so rich in those essential food elements.

"Ovaltine" is prepared from malt, milk and cocoa. Make "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and enjoy health and energy all day long.

"Ovaltine" is untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

P.I.57

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON

Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

M/s.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

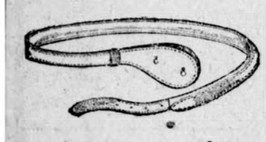
It is a waste of good food to spoil it and run the risk of contaminating it by cooking it in a product which is not guaranteed. Cook your food in Cocogem. Its purity is guaranteed. Tell your cook to use Cocogem—the purest cooking oil obtainable.

Cocogem

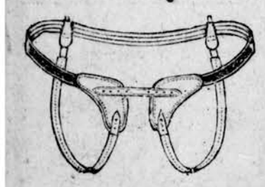
FOR BETTER COOKING

CORRECTION OF BODILY DEFORMITIES.

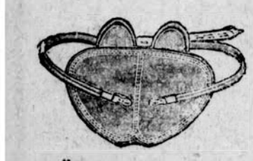
In every case of deformity amongst children and adults such as Rupture, Hernia, Abdominal Troubles, Umbilical Rupture, Floating Kidney, Flat Foot, Short Leg, Appendicitis etc. etc., our QUALIFIED specialist will carefully examine them before recommending an apparatus. Attached to our Deformity Institution we have X-Ray Department where we examine, if necessary, patients under X-Ray for accurate and scientific diagnosis.



POWELL'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS should be used in all the cases where the Abdominal muscles need support. It also invariably gives good results being lightest and most hygienic. We are special manufacturers of these belts.



POWELL'S TRUSSES are very easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction and yet their prices are most reasonable. Our process of making trusses depends as fully on hand skill and experienced judgement as on our unsurpassed Factory facilities which enable us to meet your requirements in the most satisfactory manner.



EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by those gentlemen."

N. POWELL & CO., Bombay 4.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

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HINDU SABHA MOVEMENT

TO The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The accompanying press statement is an attempt to refute some of the objections that are taken against the Hindu Sabha movement. I belong to that section of the Hindu community which sincerely thinks that the present Hindu movement aims at reforming the internal condition of the Hindu society. It does not and should not entertain any inimical feelings towards any other community. Every citizen has a perfect right to serve his community in this way. In doing so he does not in my opinion, involve himself in any sort of activity. I, therefore hope that you will be courteous to give me an opportunity for placing the other side of the question before the public through your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.

SHIVDAS CHAMPSEY THAKKAR.

I, being a Secretary of the Provincial Hindu Sabha, received a post-paid anonymous letter. Its purport is as follows:—

To Seth Shivdas Chapsey and Dr. Kalyandasji, Salam Alekum:

I congratulate you upon not associating yourselves with the Rangila Rasul. But you should no give up the work of Shuddhi and announce to that effect in papers within 24 hours, otherwise be sure that my sword or knife cuts your head or breast. Shivdasji, you are given two days' period. If it is not taken advantage of, I am already prepared, following the teachings of Islam, to go to Heaven by murdering Kafars like you and thus playing the role of an Abdul Rashid or a Khudabaksh.

Salam Alekum.

The letter is written in Hindi. Dr. Kalyandas has given publicly a reply to it. As for myself, I would like to reply in the following manner:—

I am sorry I cannot comply with the demands made in the letter for the following reasons:—

The Shuddhi movement began really after the Malbar episode. At that time innocent Hindus were subjected to inhuman atrocities. Those who refused to embrace Islam were cruelly massacred and those who submitted were converted to Islam. The Hindus immediately reclaimed these converts and it was then that the attention of the world was really arrested by this question.

Then in communal conferences, muslim speakers have exhorted their brethren to bring three Hindus each into their fold within ten years. To what dreadful extent this advice has been carried out can very well be inferred from the daily reports appearing in papers. There is every ground to suspect that a number of secret Muhammedan agencies are doing regularly the work of enticing Hindu girls and women and some such cases were actually brought to light in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar. Abount 95 per cent of the shuddhis that are now performed are of persons who had been enticed by fraud of force.

To ask to give up shuddhi of Hindus in this condition is to ask, in the interest of the community, to leave off what is one's most sacred duty not only to one's co-religionists but to humanity itself. I do not agree with those who desire to obtain Swaraj even at the sacrifice of one's dearest religion and who by non-co-operating with the Government gave to the Mahomedans an opportunity to strengthen their position in the official circle.

Again I want the writer of the letter to understand that his own community itself is responsible for compelling the Hindus to launch the Shuddhi movement. In doing this we are doing nothing except asserting the right which the Mahomedans and the Christians have been enjoying for centuries past. The recent unite Conference at Calcutta has also recognised this right of all their communities All the subjects of His Majesty must have equal rights. To ask only the Hindus to give up Shuddhi and to threaten their life in case they do not do so is to challenge the authority of the British Government and to establish by force of arm one's own despotic rule in stead like that of Nadirshah.

Lastly, though I am an exponent of Shuddhi, I bear absolutely no hatred towards my Muslim brethren. Again in doing the propaganda for Shuddhi I use neither fraud nor physical force. It is for this reason that I cannot retrace my steps. Taking all this into consideration the writer of the letter is at full liberty to do what he thinks to be proper.

I am a Kshatria and hence I shall feel myself extremely honoured if I am given an opportunity of sacrificing myself in this sacred cause for the sake of my religion and community.

Bombay 3 11 1927.

SHIVDAS CHAMPSEY THAKKAR.

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AN EPOCH MAKING EVENT.

OPENING OF GANG CANAL

BIKANER RULER PRESENTED WITH ADDRESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIKANER, Nov. 3.

Bikaner was the scene of great enthusiasm when its citizens, proud of the historic achievement of their ruler and expectant of a new era of agricultural prosperity and industrial development for the state, vied with each other in according a most warm and loyal welcome to their beloved ruler on his return yesterday to the capital, after the opening of the Gang Canal. A congratulatory address was presented to His Highness the Maharajah by the members of the Bikaner Municipal Board, representing all classes and creeds. The address characterised the opening of the Gang Canal as an epoch making event in the annals of Bikaner.

HIS HIGHNESS' REPLY.

In thanking the members of the Board for their loyal sentiments His Highness said that their address was another reminder of the identity of the interests that bound him to his beloved people. "In conferring the benefits of irrigation on my subjects." declared His Highness, "I feel I am only discharging one sacred obligation of my trust; for I verily believe the State is only a sacred trust handed down by one ruler to his successor, for the common weal of his subjects."

PRECURSOR OF MORE IRRIGATIONAL WORKS.

Referring to the Bhakra Dam project His Highness said, "I know you will all join me in the prayer that the Gang Canal will be the precursor of even more important irrigation works in our State. I am glad you also share my eagerness to secure the waters from the Bhakra Dam to irrigate our Hanumangarh, Suratgarh, Mohar and Bhadra tehsils. May our efforts [illegible] direction be also crowned [illegible]te success under the [illegible]Providence."

[illegible]ry of any country", [illegible] "is the backbone [illegible]s may flourish or [illegible] the peasantry is [illegible]line."

[illegible]ELECTIONS

[illegible]ATIFIED

[illegible] of Assi- [illegible]nople:—

[illegible] now over. [illegible]azi Kemal [illegible]ed, and the [illegible] once more [illegible]ully united [illegible]tate programme [illegible] Turkey. Kemal [illegible] the result of the [illegible] issued a statement and [illegible]ublic for lending unanimous [illegible] his party. The Pasha in his [illegible]t says, "In the past my country [illegible] have supported my party and their unanimous support was a proof of their appreciation of the ideals which my party held. Once more they have supported us and now they are eagerly watching our activities. We hope to achieve our cherished objects with the support and co-operation of our countrymen."

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW.

"Jarida-i-Millat" while commenting on the Elections, writes:—

"In other countries elections are run by different parties holding different views, but in Turkey there is no such party organisation. Neither is there a labourers' party, in our country nor is there one which may be said to represent the views of peasants. There is only one body in Turkey that is the 'Public'. Whenever the country is to give battle to her enemies they are all unite. Once the fight is over and there is peace in the land, they are divided into two groups. One stands for the old regime and wants to follow the East. The other condemns everything that is old and wants to assimilate Western civilization. The conflict has been going for the last fifteen years. One would wish there were a third party trying to unite these two groups. But for the present there is none. We see that while the Young Turk is open minded, and declares in unequivocal terms what he thinks to be right and also tries for its realisation, those who are the upholders of the old regime never give expression to their views. They seem to believe in sacret societies. No need to say that by their acts they are endangering Turkey's interests.

"This is the reason why no new party comes into existence and even if one is formed it does not last long. Of course there is one organised party and that is the "People's Party." This party truly represents the Turkish nation and is the ruling party. This party does not support either of the above mentioned groups. Nor does its programme include the establishment of peace throughout the country. Any way this party holds in Turkey should not lag behind other European nations. And that is why Kemal Pasha selected his candidates from the party and led them to success."

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Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

My wife Mariyambi aged 42 had been suffering from consumption, cough, heart-burning and swelling of throat for a very long time, and she was reduced to such a condition that she could take nothing except kanji. She was treated by many Doctors, but to no effect. Being quite hopeless, we were at a loss to know what to do next. When I was in the state of distress, I had the good luck of reading in the "Bombay Samachar" of a Hakim Saheb by name Hakim Haji Navab Ali Khan (Sandhurst Bridge, Cutch Castle, Bombay No.4) who has been successful not only in Asia but both in Europe and America and cured 1,50,000 patients suffering from various diseases in 50 years of his life. I took her to the Hakim Saheb who assured me she would be well again within 2 weeks' time. Very soon to our great astonishment, I found his words literally true. She is now quite well again with full swing of life.

I now take great pleasure in introducing the suffering humanity to the famous Hakim Saheb and at the same time I pray to God to give him long life and keep him long in the City of Bombay.

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HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,
Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

EUROPEANISING THE RAILWAY SERVICE

(Continued from page 8)

termination on its part to give as much encouragement to the Indian industries as possible. But, the Railways had never taken kindly to this policy of the Pitkeathly Department so much so that continuously for several years, the administration report of this department, contained attacks on the attitude of the Railway authorities in the matter of purchase of stores for the greatest spending branch of the Government of India. Who does not remember that when Mr. Kirkhope, Mr. Pitkeathly's assistant, gave evidence before the Tariff Board in the winter of 1924, he severely criticised the attitude of the railways and pointed out that even though the Stores Department had drawn attention of the railways to the fact that several articles which they wanted, could be had in India, of better quality and at cheaper rates, the orders for these invariably were placed in Britain. The feeling roused by this bitter fact was such that even the President of the Tariff Board (Mr. Rainy) was constrained to exclaim, "Human nature being what it is, I am not surprised to hear this from you." But, Mr. Pitkeathly's department was not to sit quiet; the pressure was slowly being put on the railways to purchase stores in India. And, when the convention of the separation of railway finance from general finance, the Assembly gave the emphatic warning that if the stores purchase policy of the Railways did not show marked improvement, then the convention might be in danger. As a sop to the crying child, the Railways began to place some of their orders through the Indian Stores Department. But even then, things did not improve to the extent as they should have. For, it may be recalled that when Sir Vincent Raven conducted enquiry into the railway workshops in 1925, he found the stores purchase policy as being followed by the Railways, was so halting in respect of encouraging Indian industries that he exclaimed, "If this sort of thing had occurred in England, then the Government there would not have been worth an hour's purchase." And yet, we all know the treatment accorded to the Peninsular and Locomotive Company—over which there was a censure debate in the Legislative Assembly initiated by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the last Delhi session.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT

Now, Sir Arthur Dickinson makes recommendations in regard to the stores purchase which if given effect to, would definitely set back the clock and allow the stores to be purchased in England or on the Continent and not in India. The report is a cold douche to the new Railway Member of the Government of India who as President of the Tariff Board was startled by Mr. Kirkhope's disclosures, and it remains to be seen how Sir George Rainy will treat the recommendations of the Dickinson report. This report condemns the Stores Department as possessing no special knowledge of the railway requirements and as inefficient to make suitable purchases and therefore should have nothing to do with the purchase for Railways which should be done in future by "Chief Supply Officer" who will "exercise the Agent's powers of purchase", meaning that they will place orders in Great Britain. It will, thus, be apparent that here again the Railways will be away from the control of the Government of India Stores control and will be masters of their own actions. By lending himself to this suggestion, Sir Arthur Dickinson has once again proved the characteristics of a "commercial man" who is chary of his actions being exposed to the pitiless glare of the Audit Department or the remorseless criticism of the Legislature which has to sanction the expenditure for the Railways. Is this then "commercialisation" of the Railways? At a time when the convention of the separation of the railway finance from the general finance is to be reviewed, it is necessary that the Legislature should be made aware of the position as it would be if the Dickinson's report is accepted. There is a section of the Assembly which from the beginning looked askance at the Separation Convention and openly expressed its doubts in the efficacy of the arrangement. The three years' working of the Convention has proved, the speeches of the Railway Member and the Railway Chief Commissioner notwithstanding, that it is an experiment which is fraught with dangers not to the railways but to the Indian public and to the proposals to run the railway on "commercial," meaning economical, lines.

DUTY OF M.L.A.'s.

There is one chapter relating to the extension of "mechanised accounting" which is honey-combed with praises of Mr. Scott and the experiments he introduced in Lahore. This looked rather suspicious; and I, therefore, made enquiries about Mr. Scott. If, my information is correct, Mr. Scott who retired some time ago in Tasmania (Australia) will be shortly recalled to India to take control of the extension of these operations in the Central Clearing House for Railways in Delhi.

It is needless to pursue every chapter of the report. I have shown how if the recommendations of Sir Arthur Dickinson are given effect to, there will be no Indianisation at all, no commercialisation in the sense of economy and every Railway Agent will become a Railway-god, and the Railways a super-State. Will the members of the Assembly do the Indian public the courtesy of studying the report and prepare themselves for the fight that must be fought in February both in the Standing Finance Committee and in the Assembly?

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Paris.—In accordance with the Chamber's vote Doriot, Cachin, Marty and Duclos have been released from the Sante prison.—Reuter.

Beirut.—The four air-force flying boats which are proceeding to Australia have alighted in the harbour of Alexandretta.—Reuter.

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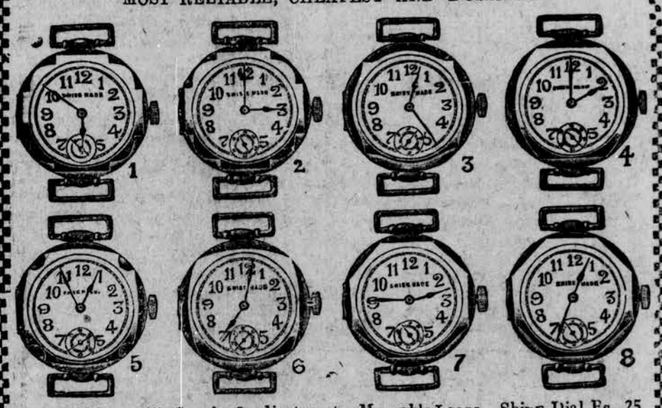

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